

Olmert vows to close Orient House

BILL HUTMAN

JERUSALEM Mayor Ehud Olmert is confident he can shut down Orient House, a move which would be a blow both to the PLO, which uses the building as its Jerusalem headquarters, and the government, which is fearful of what such a move would have on the peace process, municipal sources said yesterday.

Olmert has received a written legal opinion by attorney Dan Avi-Yitzhak stating that Orient House was zoned as hotel and can be shut down by court order because it is being used for other purposes.

Based on that legal opinion, and documents uncovered in recent months by right-wingers at City Hall backing up the city's case, Olmert threatened over the weekend to close Orient House.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said in reaction to Olmert's statements that the mayor of Jerusalem is not empowered to close Orient House. He suggested that Olmert was out to push the Jerusalem question to the top of the agenda in order to torpedo the peace talks, adding that such a move was not wise.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal also said he did not think Olmert has the authority to close down Orient House. "I prefer to limit the scope of authority of Orient House, but not to close it."

The Knesset today will discuss the first reading of a bill by the chairman of the Interior Committee, Yehoshua Matza, to close Orient House. Matza claims that the building's use as a PLO headquarters is a violation of the government's obligation to limit it through legislation.

Yesterday, Olmert went one

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless rate drops to 6.9%

JOSE ROSENFELD

UNEMPLOYMENT fell to 6.9 percent in the first quarter, after remaining static during most of last year at about 7.7%, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday.

The relatively sharp drop in unemployment took economists by surprise based on their assessment that the economy is close to "full employment" and therefore unemployment would only decrease slightly.

Economic Models director Eli Sagi said he suspected the drop was temporary and would be reversed during the second half of the year.

According to Sagi, the main reason for lower unemployment was the tremendous jump in private consumption in the first quarter which stimulated activity in trade services and probably led to job growth in the sector. Similarly, the consumer products industry was also a source of new jobs.

"I expect a turning point in the second half of the year, when unemployment will be on the rise as private consumption falls," Sagi said.

The work-age population grew by 27,800 to 3,861,100, as the work force increased 24,500 to 2,089,300, increasing the participation rate in the work force to 54.1% compared with 53.9% in the fourth quarter of 1994.

The number of unemployed workers fell 10.1% from the fourth quarter to 143,000. Male unemployment dropped to 5.1% compared with 6% in the fourth quarter, while female unemployment fell to 9.2% from 9.9%.



Border Police throw tear gas and percussion grenades at protesters demonstrating for the release of Palestinian prisoners in Nablus yesterday. (Reuters)

Two protestors die in Nablus riots

Violence breaks out as hundreds march on prison

JON IMMANUEL

THE week-old campaign for the release of Palestinian prisoners claimed its first victims yesterday, when two young men died of wounds likely sustained during a confrontation with soldiers in Nablus.

The violent clash occurred near Jneid Prison after some 500 people marched from An-Najah University to express solidarity with hunger-striking prisoners.

The confrontation began when soldiers ordered the marchers to stop less than a kilometer from the prison, but "they started to riot, throwing stones and two firebombs, which exploded in the street," two border policemen were slightly wounded by stones and four people were arrested, the IDF said.

The IDF said soldiers in Nablus opened fire only "with rubber bullets and tear gas, and most of those wounded suffered from tear gas inhalation."

Rubber bullets rarely kill, and

Palestinians maintained that live fire was used.

Shadi Anwar Saef, 23, a student at the university and a resident of Burka, was one of 35 who were taken to nearby Rafidiya Government Hospital, where he died.

His death was confirmed by Palestinians and the IDF.

Another student, Wael Harraj, 23, died on the way from Rafidiya Hospital to Hadassah-University, Ein Kerem. Harraj had participated in the demonstration, Palestinian sources said. Imad Ramadan, who was seriously wounded by a bullet in the head, was being operated on in Jerusalem's Mokassed Hospital late last night.

Dr. Issam Douglas, hospital supervisor at Mokassed, said he was definitely hit by a "high-velocity bullet."

The killings, added to the vio-

lent clashes in Jerusalem and Ramallah on Saturday, are likely to increase the momentum of the protests on behalf of the prisoners, starting with a commercial strike today.

In Nablus, there was a common perception that soldiers surrounded the marchers, causing panic.

"Ten jeep patrols and a truckload of soldiers confronted the marchers," said Hanadi Bakr, who maintained she saw what happened from her home along the route. "It was a peaceful demonstration. They were not throwing stones, as the army said. They were shouting slogans against [Yitzhak] Rabin and [Yasser] Arafat."

The demonstrators held black-and-green banners and pictures of prisoners. Women and children were among the marchers, who included both Fatah and Ha-

mas supporters. Some of the marchers left the scene with their heads streaming with blood.

Jneid's 700 inmates have been leading the salt and water hunger strike since June 18. The participants now include an estimated 2,000 of the 5,600 prisoners.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday in his meeting with Arafat in Gaza that the Israeli-Palestinian ministerial committee for the release of prisoners, whose work stopped after suicide bombings last year, would meet at the end of the week despite yesterday's attempted attack in Gaza. Peres said some 10 women prisoners out of 24 will be released.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal, who sits on the committee, said that Israel is ready to discuss the release of those who do not have blood on their hands and have served two-thirds of their sentences.

A-G: Sexual harassment not a crime

EVELYN GORDON

A MAN who repeatedly tries to persuade an employee to have sex with him - even to the point of offering her money - may be a sexual harasser, but he is not guilty of an indictable offense, Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

"[The accused] did not deny that he was courting the complainant, or that he suggested a romantic-sexual relationship and offered economic support," Ben-Yair wrote. "This raises the question of whether [the accused] forced himself on the complainant or sexually assaulted her... or whether his behavior was merely courtship, or even sexual harassment, which is not a crime in and of itself, according to the penal code."

The court was hearing a petition by Orli Shimon, a former secretary at the Bar Association, who claimed that her boss, Bar secretary-general Shimon Ben-Yair, was sexually harassing her.

Shimon filed a complaint with the police, and asked the High Court to suspend Ben-Yair from the committee for appointing judges until the police investigation was finished. The petition said it was inappropriate for Ben-

Ya'acov to sit on a committee where he could influence the promotion into a judgeship of members of the State Attorney's Office who are deciding his fate.

After last October's hearing, Ben-Yair's suspended himself in response to court pressure.

Yesterday, however, Justices Yitzhak Zamir, Dalia Dorner, and Zvi Tal pressured Shimon - who has since been fired from her job - into withdrawing the petition, saying that since Ben-Yair decided no crime was committed, there is no longer any basis for it.

Ben-Yair found that "a large portion of the complainant's claims are contradicted by other evidence or testimony, while [Ben-Yair's] version is supported by other evidence and testimony."

Furthermore, he wrote, the police said tapes secretly made by Shimon of her encounters with Ben-Yair could not be relied on, because sections appear to have been erased.

Attorney Zvi Reish, of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, denied this, saying all the "breaks" cited by the police were 0.3 seconds or less, and according to an expert opinion commis-

sioned by ACRI, such small breaks occur naturally due to the movement of the microphone.

Following are excerpts from some of the tapes, according to transcripts provided by Reish:

Ben-Yair: "This doesn't excite you?"

Shimon: "No, it embarrasses me..."

BY: "Many girls built themselves on things like this."

OS: "What things? Sleeping with the boss?"

BY: "No, no. By connections with someone who supported them and built them up. How do you think [model and cosmetics company owner] Pinna Rosenblum got her start?"

OS: "Why are you trying so hard for me?"

BY: "Because I want you..."

BY: "If relations developed between us, you would benefit from me..."

BY: "How can I not kiss you, with such a pretty smile?"

Ben-Yair lashed out at both Shimon and the press during and after the hearing.

"Her entire complaint is a lie," he said. "Her fantastic story is that all these people [police, government attorneys, and Ben-Yair] got together to back me up and trip up her complaint."

Suicide bomber explodes donkey cart near Khan Yunis, 3 soldiers hurt

ALON PINKAS
and HERB KEINON

A BOOBY-TRAPPED cart exploded in front of an army base west of Khan Yunis yesterday, killing the Palestinian riding in it and the donkey pulling it, but wounding no soldiers.

Hamas claimed responsibility. Three soldiers were treated for minor shock.

The incident took place at approximately 11 a.m. at the army's Gush Katif area headquarters. A donkey harnessed to a vegetable cart was standing near an intersection. As a jeep approached the cart, an explosion occurred, killing the Palestinian and the donkey.

The army rushed reinforcements into the area and blocked roads, fearing the cart might have been a decoy and that another suicide bomber might be in the area. Palestinian policemen sealed off the explosion area.

The IDF and the Palestinian Police have previously conducted joint exercises based on the occurrence of such an attack.

Gush Katif settlement leaders said they have warned the IDF a number of times that cars and carts are entering the Gush Katif region from Khan Yunis un-

checked, and that this poses a security risk.

"They say that we are right," said Yigal Kirshenztz, secretary of Neveh Dekalim, "but that there are peace accords, and under these accords you can't cause huge traffic jams where the Arabs will be held up."

Kirshenztz said the IDF only carries out spot checks of vehicles coming to Gush Katif from Khan Yunis, and that these checks are unlikely to prevent the type of

explosion that occurred yesterday.

Gaza Coast Regional Council head Zvi Hendel said that a few months ago the IDF had directives to check every car coming out of Khan Yunis into Gush Katif. "Within an hour," Hendel said, "officers in the field received a call from the Foreign Ministry saying that instead of building confidence, these measures were only putting up barriers." After that, he said, "thorough checks" were replaced by much less effective spot checks that eased the traffic flow.

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'Labor law should cover sexual harassment'

BACKGROUND

EVELYN GORDON

EVEN in the U.S. where sexual harassment law is a much more developed, it is rarely dealt with as a crime, said attorney Rachel Ben-Ziman, of the Israel Women's Network. Instead, it is usually treated as a civil offense, a violation of the laws against employment discrimination.

However, Ben-Ziman said, US labor law does state that sexual harassment - the creation of a "hostile environment" - is an offense in and of itself. Israeli labor

law does not. Instead, there must be concrete damage resulting from the harassment.

In Orli Shimon's case, for instance, she could probably sue the Bar Association now that she has been fired, Ben-Ziman said. Until she was fired, however, she did not have a case.

Sexual harassment is also not a criminal offense in and of itself. However, Ben-Ziman said, there are crimes with which a harasser can be charged in some cases. In the event of physical contact - which Shimon claims did occur in her case - he can be charged with sexual assault; and if a woman is,

for example, threatened with losing her job if she does not sleep with her boss, the man could be charged with extortion.

"The legal situation is flawed," acknowledged Ben-Ziman, whose organization is working on an amendment to the labor laws to make the creation of a "hostile environment" grounds for civil suit. "But I don't know whether [the issue] needs to be dealt with on the criminal level or not. That needs to be thought about."



Lahad: SLA does not target civilians

DAVID RUDGE

THE South Lebanese Army has no desire or intention to shell villages north of the security zone or cause any casualties among "our Lebanese brethren," SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad said yesterday.

Lahad said the SLA had also imposed restrictions on itself and its troops regarding shooting, and strictly adhered to these principles.

The SLA commander made the comments in a telephone interview yesterday with Channel 1's Arabic news reporter, Salman Tawil.

Lahad's comments followed criticism of the SLA for the shelling last Thursday of Shakra village, north of the zone. A 25-year-old woman was killed and three of her brothers wounded.

In yesterday's cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin carefully refrained from repeating his reported criticism of the SLA, that their bombing triggered the Hizbullah attacks. In a rare move, Rabin's office made a public statement saying that he told fellow ministers, "I have deep appreciation for the SLA and the role it fills."

A senior northern command officer told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that Israel has full trust and confidence in the South Lebanon Army militia, and in no way depicts the SLA as being responsible for the current escalation in south Lebanon.

"Some of the SLA's judgments

on when to use force and where to direct fire may have been rash, but it is not as if they concocted to deliberately escalate the situation," the officer said.

Hizbullah said the Katyusha rocket attack on Western Galilee on Friday morning was in retaliation for the Shakra incident. A French national, David Mertz, 24, who worked as a cook at a vacation resort in the region, was killed and eight other people wounded in the rocket attack.

The extremist Shi'ite organization said it would take similar action again in the future in response to shelling of villages north of the zone, especially if it results in casualties.

Rabin, in an apparent criticism of the SLA, said on Friday after consultations with the IDF that measures would be taken to avoid giving Hizbullah excuses for Katyusha rocket attacks.

Israel Radio reported yesterday that Rabin had instructed the IDF to incorporate IDF soldiers into SLA positions in order to supervise the activities of the SLA soldiers and not give Hizbullah any excuses for firing at Galilee towns and villages.

The IDF maintained, according to the report, that there was no problem of compliance with instructions on the part of the SLA high command, but there were sometimes infringements by individual soldiers.

Lahad stressed that residents living north of the zone "are Lebanese like us. They are our brethren and we have nothing against them."

He noted, in the telephone interview, that mistakes sometimes occurred, as had happened at Shakra, but that the IDF could also make errors.

Lahad emphasized that as a matter of principle and policy the SLA did not fire at "Lebanese towns and villages." He maintained that even in incidents when Hizbullah shelled towns and villages inside the security zone, the SLA did not always respond for fear of hitting innocent civilians.

Regarding the Israel Radio report, Lahad said IDF soldiers were present in the security zone and often entered SLA positions.

Meanwhile, hoteliers and tourism operators in the Western Galilee are putting together package deals, coupled with extensive advertising, to rectify any damage caused to the industry as a result of the recent Katyusha rocket attacks on the region.

Yitzhak Hadass, head of the Mateh Asher regional council's economic development corporation, said that cancellations of bookings had reached an average of 30 percent.

Hadass said the Tourism Ministry was giving its full support. *Alon Pinkas, Haim Shapiro and David Makovsky contributed to this report.*



Faisal Hussein speaks to members of Meretz at Orient House yesterday.

(Brian Ruddle)

(Continued from Page One) step further, vowing that he would follow through on his threat "in the coming days. I will do what the law allows me to do."

City officials said Olmert was alluding to his powers to enforce the building code, and the apparent violation by PLO officials of that code as it applies to Orient House.

Orient House is zoned as a hotel, and until late 1987 functioned as such under the name "New Orient Hotel." It was under ownership of the family of PLO official Faisal Hussein, the officials said.

In 1988, Orient House began being used for PLO activities in the city, eventually taking on the

status it still holds today of PLO headquarters in the city.

The municipal officials noted that documents have been uncovered at City Hall showing that until 1993 Orient House paid property taxes for a hotel. This confirms that PLO officials know the building is zoned to be a hotel, the city officials said.

In 1993, after Olmert won the mayoralty, the tax discrepancy was discovered and Orient House was made to pay the higher rates demanded of offices, the officials said.

But only last month Olmert discovered he had the power to close Orient House because it

OLMERT

was being used in violation of its zoning, they said.

Based on the documents gathered at City Hall, Avi-Yitzhak sent Olmert a legal opinion early last month explaining it was in the mayor's power to shut down Orient House for the violation.

The legal opinion was based on Article 204 of the Building and Planning Code (1965), that allows the mayor to ask the court for a closure order for a building zoned as a hotel being used otherwise.

Palestinian leaders dismissed Olmert's threats, saying they would not honor an order to

evacuate Orient House. "Olmert is trying to torpedo the peace process," PLO activist Ziyad Abu Ziyad said.

Meanwhile, Olmert ordered the principal of an Arab school in eastern Jerusalem to prevent the appearance of Hussein at an end-of-the-year party there, organized behind the city's back, a city spokesman said. The Issawiya Schools Parents Association had invited Hussein to the state-run school, the spokesman said. He added that the decision to prevent Hussein's appearance was made by the City hall in conjunction with the Education Ministry.

David Makovsky contributed to this report.

Weizman: Jerusalem must be symbol of unity

BATSHEVA TSUR

ISRAEL'S people and leaders should remain united as we move towards possible peace agreements with our neighbors, just as Jerusalem will forever remain united as the eternal capital of the Jewish people, President Ezer Weizman said last night.

"Jerusalem should serve as a symbol of unity also for the leaders of the country despite their differences which are natural to a democracy," Weizman told delegates to the opening session of the Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem.

Mayor Ehud Olmert said the bat-

tle for the capital had already begun. "In the end, Jerusalem will remain our united and undivided capital but until then we'll see some difficult days," Olmert said. "You'll be part of the struggle in your hearts and prayers," he told the delegates from abroad.

Turning to the North, Jewish Agency Chairman-designate Avraham Burg said the agency leaders had decided to pay a visit tomorrow to the residents of the Galilee who had come under Katyusha attack. "Wherever Jews are in trouble, we shall stand by them," he said.

Her family and friends mourn the passing of

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Keith Sacks

on the passing of his mother

JENNY SACKS

JULY 1

(Continued from Page One)

Peres said the Palestinians wanted elections by October, while Israel thought they should be held by the end of the year.

There has also been no agreement on the size of the self-rule council. Palestinians want 75-80 members, while Israel puts the figure at 35.

A final set of differences surrounds the transfer of civilian authority. Peres admitted that "creative solutions" must be found to issues relating to infrastructure usage during the interim period, as

Israel has definite concerns about questions such as water and public land.

One Israeli official said the goal was to reach agreement by July 1 on eight non-controversial areas of civilian authority, and resolve the other 25 spheres by the time the self-rule council is installed later this year.

"A number of compromises have been reached over the last few days," a source said, that make the July 1 deadline realistic.

Jon Immanuel contributed to this report.

PLO, Hamas invited to Sudan

Sudanese Islamist leader Hassan al-Turabi has invited the PLO and its militant Moslem rival Hamas to Khartoum to try to finalize a cooperation agreement, Palestinian officials said on yesterday.

Reuters

CORRECTION
The Oceanarium at Eilat's Coral World is in the planning stages and has not yet opened, contrary to our report of June 23.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Palestinian shot trying to steal gun

A border policeman on patrol in Jerusalem's Old City yesterday shot and slightly injured a Palestinian man who tried to steal his gun, police said. The border policeman at first halted the 22-year-old Old City resident and asked for identification. The Palestinian tried to take the policeman's gun, and after failing fled.

The policeman opened fire, shooting him once in the leg. He was taken to Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, where he was reported in good condition. *Bill Hutman*

Pipe bomb defused in Hebron

A pipe bomb was discovered in Hebron yesterday and safely neutralized by a sapper. *Itim*

Mayors: Consult us on security

Mayors of cities and heads of local authority along the Green Line have demanded that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin include them in planning security for their areas after the IDF withdraws from major Palestinian population centers in Judea and Samaria. At yesterday's meeting in Kfar Sava, they stressed they were not making a political statement but expressing concern for the safety of their constituents. *Itim*

Ofarim squatters evicted

Police yesterday evicted six families who had squatted in vacant homes in Ofarim, in the Samaritan hills, on Friday, after a complaint was received from Shikun U'fiah. One of the families resisted, and one man was arrested. The other families left peacefully. During the evictions, another five squatters, three men and two women, were discovered and they were taken in for questioning. *Itim*

No-confidence motion today

The Knesset will today debate a no-confidence motion submitted by the Likud over the redeployment of IDF forces from Palestinian population centers in Judea and Samaria. The Likud charges the redeployment will endanger the security of Israelis and turn cities in the areas into hotbeds of terrorism. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

Likud leads human chain

Some 200 Likud activists formed a human chain from near Kfar Sava to the outskirts of Kalkilya to press their belief that the Israeli city will be endangered if IDF forces withdraw from Palestinian cities.

Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu led the chain, along with MKs Yehoshua Matza, David Mena, Michael Eitan, Silvan Shalom, Ovadia Eli, and Ariel Weinstein. They were also joined by Ra'anana Mayor Ze'ev Bielsky and Hod Hasharon Mayor Ezra Binyamin. *Itim*

Third infiltrator still at large

The army was still searching yesterday for the third infiltrator who crossed over from Jordan on Saturday, and now suspects he either managed to cross back to Jordan or he found

refuge in one of the villages in the area. One infiltrator was shot dead by soldiers and the second was apprehended.

Meanwhile, the interrogation of the captured infiltrator revealed the three are apparently Islamic Jihad activists who were on their way to a village near Hebron and were later planning to get to Gaza. *Alon Pinkas*

More help for Kiryat Shmona

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday instructed the ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, Education, and Housing to give budgetary priority to Kiryat Shmona. It was decided to grant the city a supplementary budget to cover its deficit and help with development. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

Stiffer penalties for car thieves

OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran yesterday issued an order establishing a 10-year jail sentence for car thieves, overriding the criminal code in the areas in a bid to end the plague of thefts from Israeli towns. *Jon Immanuel*

Jihad leader's wife deported

Fathiya Shakaki, wife of the Syrian-based Islamic Jihad leader Fathi Shakaki, was expelled yesterday by order of the Interior Ministry. She was sent over the Allenby Bridge to Jordan with her three children, and will continue on to Damascus. She had appealed to the High Court to reinstate her residency here. *Itim*

Israel, PLO commerce heads meet

The Israeli and Palestinian chambers of commerce held their first bilateral session in Nicosia yesterday and agreed to help Palestinians surmount the difficulties of political autonomy. The Israeli chamber promised to convey to Israeli authorities Palestinian complaints about limits on worker permits and other restrictions imposed to prevent attacks in Israel by Islamic militants.

The regional workshop was organized by the Cyprus government and its Chamber of Commerce and Industry. *AP*

Cornerstone laid on border

A cornerstone was laid yesterday on the border with Jordan near Eilat in a ceremony attended by members of the treaty monitoring committee, including Elyakim Rubinstein and Hani Mulchi of Jordan. Defense Ministry official Moshe Kohanovski said the laying of the cornerstone symbolized the sovereignty of both countries and their wish to live side by side in peace. *Itim*

German CGS hints: Planes to Bosnia

German Chief of Staff Gen. Klaus Naumann hinted yesterday that his country may decide to dispatch Tornado attack aircraft to support UN activities in Bosnia. Gen. Naumann was delivering the keynote speech at a Tel Aviv University conference entitled "Obeying Commands in a Democratic Setting." *Alon Pinkas*

'IAF is most effective deterrent'

OC Air Force Maj.-Gen. Herzl Bodinger said yesterday the air force remains Israel's most effective strategic deterrent.

Speaking on the occasion of the Air Force day, which falls on Thursday, he confirmed the air force is still deliberating whether to purchase four more advanced F-15I jets from the US. Israel already acquired 21, at an estimated price of \$2 billion, and has the option of buying four more.

Bodinger, entering the final year of his five-year tenure, said that activities in Lebanon have been limited, but only because of the constraints Israel accepted after Operation Accountability in 1993. *Alon Pinkas*

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More than a thousand Ethiopian immigrants, seeking a speeding up in the bringing of Falash Mura to the country, demonstrate outside the Prime Minister's Office yesterday. Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban, head of the Interministerial Committee on the Falash Mura, said he would continue his efforts to double the pace at which they are being brought from Addis Ababa.

(Yitzhak Elhanan/Scoop 80)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Two killed in accidents

A man was killed yesterday afternoon near Hadera when his pickup truck swerved into oncoming traffic and hit a truck, whose driver suffered slight injuries in the crash. Both vehicles overturned in the impact, and the Hadera bypass road was closed.

A Palestinian was killed yesterday morning when he was struck by a truck while walking near Givon, northwest of Jerusalem.

One person was seriously injured yesterday morning in an accident that occurred on the Coastal Road, near Netanya. The man was brought to Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava.

believe they are unable to do completely without drugs; the methadone substitute removes them from the circle of crime and the danger of AIDS and hepatitis B, the ministry said yesterday.

Judy Siegel

Airport has 24-hour post office

Ben-Gurion Airport's new post office, in which the Postal Authority invested NIS 350,000, is now open around the clock. The new facility, officially dedicated yesterday by authority director-general Ran Levin, is located in the passenger halls, and offers full postal services.

Judy Siegel

Ex-Egyptian PM hospitalized here

Dr. Mustafa Khalil, a former prime minister of Egypt, is recovering at Ichilov Hospital after surgery to correct a gastrointestinal obstruction. Khalil was in Tel Aviv last week to visit his son, who is recovering from surgery that cured his paralyzed leg and allowed him to walk normally for the first time since a road accident a decade ago. His father, who underwent a hernia operation abroad recently, suddenly felt sick, and doctors diagnosed an intestinal obstruction that had to be repaired.

Judy Siegel

ACRI wants ministries to respond

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) is threatening to petition the High Court of Justice unless government ministries start obeying a new law requiring them to respond to public enquiries in writing within 45 days. Prior to the passage of the new law about six months ago, ministries had three months to respond. The worst offenders, ACRI said, are the Interior Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office.

Evelyn Gordon

New drug center opening

The cornerstone laying for a drug rehabilitation center at Poriya Hospital in Tiberias will be held today. The center will house 60-70 addicts from the eastern Galilee, who will receive methadone therapy. Some 850 heroin and morphine addicts around the country receive methadone in eight centers under Health Ministry supervision. Their doctors

New rules on fertility treatment

The Health Ministry yesterday issued instructions relating to payment for fertility treatments when couples are not members of the same fund. A number of complaints have been sent to the ministry about confusion over payments.

From now on, the health fund to which a person belongs will cover his or her treatments. If a couple undergoes examination or treatment together, the woman's insurer will pay. If the woman is hospitalized to undergo in-vitro fertilization (including micromanipulation of the man's sperm for a higher success rate), the woman's insurer will cover costs. But if this procedure requires removal of sperm cells from his body or electrical stimulation, the man's health fund will pay.

Judy Siegel

Sunscreens may be subsidized

Deputy Commerce and Industry Minister Masha Lubelsky has asked three health funds to subsidize the cost of protective sunscreens that reduce the risk of skin cancer. Lubelsky said yesterday that only the Maccabi health fund subsidizes these products, selling them for half price its own pharmacies without a prescription.

Judy Siegel

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapeyot daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the ace of spades, seven of hearts, jack of diamonds, and queen of clubs.

Four more banks hit

Last: New laws needed to stop robberies

RAINE MARCUS

THE recent wave of bank robberies continued yesterday when three branches were held up in the Tel Aviv area and a fourth in Ashdod.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal said that many of the recent robbers arrested have no criminal records and have simply found an easy method to pay back their overdrafts.

Shahal said yesterday that senior management of the country's major banks are to meet this morning to discuss how to prevent robberies. Proposed measures will include installing sophisticated electronic equipment and beefing up police patrols in the vicinity of banks, Shahal said.

However, Tel Aviv police chief and Acting Inspector-General Cmdr. Gabi Last said last week that police hands are tied, and legislative changes must be made in order to prevent robberies.

Another senior officer said he was "waiting, God forbid, for the first tragedy to occur, to force the banks to start taking safety measures.

"Seemingly armed guards are too expensive, so are closed-circuit TVs and automatically locking doors," he said. "The banks prefer to claim compensation from insurance companies, which are also not changing their conditions regarding claims."

The first robbery yesterday occurred at a Jaffa branch of Bank Leumi, just 20 minutes after opening, when an armed thief netted a total NIS 34,800 from a customer depositing cash and from a teller.

The man, around 30, wearing dark glasses and dressed in black, walked up to the counter carrying something "which looked like a weapon" wrapped in a plastic bag.

"This is a robbery," he said.

"Hand over the money."

He then fled on foot. Police reinforcements called to the area to search for the robber foiled an attempted robbery of an 80-year-old woman by a Bat Yam man. Police said he was a 32-year-old

man with a criminal record.

Later in the morning at around 11 o'clock, an armed man entered a Holon branch of the Discount Bank and handed over a handwritten note to the teller, reading "This is a robbery, hand over the money." He filled a plastic bag with around NIS 20,000 and fled in a getaway car.

Some NIS 60,000 was seized by an armed robber from a Bat Yam branch of Bank Otzar Hahayal yesterday afternoon. The robber, in his mid-twenties, entered the bank's back entrance, following a messenger who was carrying cash from a gas station. When the messenger opened the door, the robber grabbed him and threatened him with the pistol, demanding he hand over the cash he was carrying. A struggle broke out, but the thief succeeded in grabbing the money and escaping on the back of a motorcycle, driven by an accomplice.

There was also a robbery in Ashdod yesterday at a First International Bank branch. Police were unsure how it occurred.

No bail for man convicted of killing Kikos

EVELYN GORDON

SULEIMAN Abeid, who was convicted of the rape and murder of Hanit Kikos, will not be released on bail until his appeal is heard, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar ruled yesterday.

However, Shamgar also rejected the state's request to postpone the appeal. It will therefore begin July 6 as planned.

Both requests stemmed from the discovery, two weeks ago, of a body which, based on dental records, appears to be Kikos's.

Abeid had confessed to killing Kikos and burying her in the Dudaïm landfill where he worked, and the Beersheba District Court convicted him on the basis of this confession,

even though Kikos's body was never found there.

The recent discovery of what appears to be her body in a Beersheba drainage ditch, which is neither near Dudaïm nor on Abeid's route from his home to work, therefore destroys the entire case against him, said Abeid's attorney, Avigdor Feldman.

Abeid has already been in jail for over two years, and in light of this new evidence, there is no justification for keeping him there a moment longer, Feldman argued.

Feldman says his client is emotionally dis-

turbed, and confessed merely to please his interrogators.

In contrast, the state asked to delay the appeal until the body can be definitely confirmed as Kikos's by a DNA test. Samples have already been sent to a lab in the US where the examination will be done, but the results may not be available for another couple of months.

Shamgar turned down both requests yesterday, but without explaining his reasons.

"At this stage, I don't see any reason to change this court's decision regarding a stay of the sentence or the release of the appellant on bail," he said in his one-line ruling.

Rollerblade injuries becoming more common

JUDY SIEGEL

MODERATE injuries due to rollerblade accidents are becoming more common in the Tel Aviv area,

where they are considered a form of speedy transportation, but they are still almost unknown in Jerusalem, where the topography makes such speed skating difficult and where parents seem to be less permissive.

This seems to be the situation from queries to hospital emergency-room directors and orthopedists, following the tragic death early Friday morning of 16-year-old Maya Itik, who was run over by an elderly driver in Netanya. Maya was rollerblading in the street with a group of friends when she was hit by the car.

Dr. Haim Granot, emergency-room director at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, said he couldn't recall any patients being treated for injuries resulting from rollerblades, the inline wheeled skates that can go as fast as 40 kilometers per hour downhill. "They aren't easy to use in hilly Jerusalem, and parents here

probably are less willing to buy them for their children," he suggested.

Dr. Yehezkel Weissman, head of the emergency room at the Schneider Children's Medical Center of Israel in Petah Tikva, said that in recent months, he had noted only a handful of rollerblade injuries, including abrasions and a few broken arms. "But it hasn't yet reached significant proportions."

But Dr. Pini Halperin, head of emergency medicine at Ichilov Hospital, says his staff have become aware of the risks. "There have been several broken arms and even a broken hip, which is a major fracture."

Halperin said it's impossible to enforce the law that bans rollerblading on the roads. The only way to reduce the risk is to teach youngsters where safe rollerblading is possible, and to encourage them to wear protective helmets, and knee and elbow pads.

Halperin bought a pair for his 13-year-old daughter, but insisted she wear them only on the sidewalk and with protective gear. He urged municipalities to establish special safe rollerblading facilities.

The Health Ministry has not is-

sued any warnings and has no statistics, as rollerblade injuries are not categorized as such by hospitals.

Deputy Education Ministry spokesman Shlomo Weinsh said the ministry recognized the risks of rollerblading months ago, and issued a "10 Commandments of Rollerblading" notice for distribution in all schools.

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Gov't okays mission to help recover missing seamen

DAVID RUDGE

THE government yesterday approved the immediate dispatch of a team of underwater salvage experts to help recover the bodies of the crew of the *Mineral Dampier*, which went down in the East China Sea last Thursday following a collision with a South Korean ship.

Nine Israelis, including the captain, were among the 27 crewmen aboard the ship. All are missing and feared dead.

One body, believed to be that of a crew member of the Liberian-flag ship, has been recovered by the Japanese coast guard, but no survivors have been found.

Meanwhile, South Korean President Kim Young-sam sent his condolences yesterday to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin over the feared deaths of the nine Israelis, Associated Press reported. In a telephone conversation with the South Korean head, Rabin thanked Kim for his country's efforts in searching for the missing crew.

Mounting the expedition, and carrying out the complex and dangerous operation, is expected to cost about \$1 million.

Shlomo Ofer, inspector of seamen in the Transport Ministry's Shipping and Ports Administration, said the mission would be given to Oceanic firm, an Israeli company which operates in partnership with an American concern.

He said the first task of the

divers would be to locate the sunken vessel, which is believed to lying on the ocean bed at a depth of around 80 meters.

"The primary aim of the divers will be to recover as many of the bodies of the missing crew members as possible so that they can be identified and returned to their countries of origin," he said.

"We, of course, are concerned primarily with the Israeli crew members whom we want to bring home so they can be buried here."

He said the chances of finding any survivors from the vessel are "virtually nil."

The Transport Ministry is holding its own inquiry into the sinking. Capt. Danny Cohen, who was appointed to begin investigating the disaster and help in identifying bodies, was due to arrive in Seoul last night.

The South Korean authorities are also expected to investigate all the circumstances surrounding the sinking which, according to reports from the region, occurred when the *Mineral Dampier* was struck amidships by the South Korean vessel *Hanjin Madras* in thick fog.

The South Korean ship suffered damage to its bow, but remained afloat and took part in the search operations for any survivors.

Since then, Japanese coast guard vessels and planes have scoured the area, as well as other South Korean ships.



Pakistani rangers patrol the district south of Karachi yesterday, as violence paralyzed the city for the second day. (Reuters)

22 killed as violence paralyzes Pakistani capital

KARACHI (Reuters) - At least 22 people were killed in Karachi yesterday as violence and arson paralyzed Pakistan's southern city for a second day, police said.

They said 24 people were wounded in central, western and eastern Karachi and several vehicles were set on fire on the second day of a three-day strike called by the opposition Mohajir National Movement (MQM), locked in confrontation with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's government.

Karachi commissioner Ziaul Islam told reporters at least five of the dead were kidnapped and tortured. Their bodies, with hands tied on their backs, were found in the central district.

Iqbal Jakhio, a former resident

medical officer of the government's Civil Hospital, and his brother Athar were shot dead at Paooshnagar in central Karachi, police Deputy Inspector General Shoaib Siddiqui said.

Hockey player Mugeem Khan, 45, younger brother of former Pakistani hockey captain Hanif Khan, was killed as he made a purchase at a pavement stall in the central district. A relative said he was hit by a bullet from a police armoured vehicle. This could not be immediately confirmed.

Young militants roamed the streets firing in the air and forcing shops to close.

The MQM called the strike in protest against the alleged gang-rape of the sister of a party activist and the killing of a faction

leader.

The government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the rape allegation, which the MQM blamed on some members of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

The PPP denied the charge and a police medical report said no signs of rape were found on the girl's body.

Bomb hoaxes spread panic at newspaper offices, banks and the Karachi Stock Exchange, police said.

An MQM ultimatum night gave the government 48 hours to arrest those guilty of the two attacks, release arrested activists and find an MQM woman activist and a provincial deputy missing since early June.

It said that unless these de-

mands were met by 11 a.m. today, the MQM would announce further, unspecified action.

"We have not been approached so far by any government official for talks on the ultimatum," Shoaib Bukhari, a senior MQM leader and deputy in the Sindh provincial assembly, said yesterday. "We are sticking to our ultimatum."

The Karachi Stock Exchange suspended trading for the day because most brokers and dealers stayed at home.

In Orangi Town, residents said militants blocked roads overnight and toured homes warning people to avoid rooftops, keep their lights off at night and sleep on the floor before what they said would be a "long and decisive battle."

Oklahoma bombing suspect says he's innocent

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) - In the first interview since his arrest, Timothy McVeigh told *Newsweek* he learned of the Oklahoma City bombing from police who stopped him that morning for driving without a license plate.

McVeigh also told the magazine he was "horrified" by images of the children killed and maimed in the April 19 federal building bombing and believes it will be hard for him to get a fair trial.

The former Army sergeant denied published reports that after his arrest, he refused to state anything more than his name, rank and serial number.

"I never, never called myself a prisoner of war," he said.

Meanwhile, an anti-government activist reportedly said the other bombing suspect, Terry Nichols, called him on June 8 for legal advice and denied any involvement in the explosion.

Karl G. Granse told the *Star Tribune* of Minneapolis and the *New York Times* that Nichols said he doesn't know McVeigh very well, isn't sure if he was involved in the bombing, and doesn't know who was responsible.

Nichols and McVeigh are the only suspects charged in the blast that left 168 people dead and wounded 500. It was the worst domestic terrorist attack in US history. Both men are being held in federal prison and face the death penalty if convicted.

In the 70-minute *Newsweek* prison interview, which took place in the presence of McVeigh's lawyer, McVeigh said he plans to plead innocent.

When asked directly whether he bombed the building, McVeigh said: "The only way we can really answer that is that we are going to plead not guilty."

Ex-US Chief Justice Burger dies

WASHINGTON (AP) - Retired Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who for 17 years presided over a reformist US Supreme Court, has died of heart failure. He was 87.

Burger was chief justice from 1969 to 1986, the longest tenure this century. Only 15 other men ever had served as chief justice.

While on the bench, Burger was a politically conservative judge who rarely showed sympathy for criminal defendants or their asserted rights.

But he also wrote numerous opinions praised by liberals. Burger spoke for the court in decisions that established busing as a tool for the racial desegregation of public schools.

He wrote the opinion that in 1974 forced the man who appointed him, President Richard M. Nixon, to surrender White House tape recordings and papers for use as evidence in the trial of presidential aides accused of covering up the Watergate scandal.

The ruling was a major factor in Nixon's decision to resign.

Police patrols to guard schools

BATSHEVA TSUR and BILL HUTMAN

THE responsibility for school security has been transferred from the Education Ministry to the Police Ministry.

Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein supported the decision, which was made at yesterday's cabinet meeting. His deputy, Micha Goldman, had headed a committee which recommended leaving the issue in the hands of the ministry.

The new arrangement will go into effect before the start of the coming school year.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal and Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz pushed hard for yesterday's decision on the grounds that hired guards are not getting the job done.

The police plan to guard the country's schools, for the most part, on the basis of regional patrols rather than maintaining private guards at the entrance to every school. However, in areas defined as "sensitive" from the security point of view, there will be armed guards at individual institutions. As a result, more than half of the 2,400 school guards currently employed will be dismissed.

Under the new arrangement, kindergartens - which until now were not guarded at all - will also fall under the aegis of the police.

The number of patrol cars will be doubled and 350 new policemen will be conscripted for the sole purpose of dealing with school security during study hours, the police spokesman

said.

The new plan is expected to cost about NIS 72 million, of which NIS 12m. will come from the regular police budget. Of this, NIS 20m. will be allocated towards fencing in schools and improving their security, as part of a three-year plan to make such institutions safer.

The cabinet decision met with immediate criticism from the teachers' union and the local authorities.

The teachers' union said its members feared for the lives of pupils and teachers alike since it would take 3-5 minutes for a patrol car to come in case of emergency. "There is not only a security angle involved but also a psychological and deterrent effect [by having armed guards]," Union of Local Authorities head Adi Eldar said.

But police dismissed this criticism as unfounded, saying that putting school security in police hands will make schools safer. "I myself am a father so I understand the concerns of parents," said Dep.-Cmdr. Shahal Ayalon, who presented the plan before the cabinet.

"But I can assure the public that with police in charge they will be getting much better security," Ayalon told the *Post*.

"Once a terrorist gets to a school, it is often too late," Ayalon said. "We want to prevent the terrorists from even getting close to the schools," he said.

Civilians targeted again in Sarajevo fighting

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Heavy fighting rocked Sarajevo for two hours at dawn yesterday targeting both civilians and UN peacekeepers as European Union envoy Carl Bildt prepared to meet French President Jacques Chirac in Paris.

A young boy was shot dead by sniper fire in the main street as he cycled past French peacekeepers who were on an anti-sniping patrol. He lay unidentified in the city morgue as his bicycle lay abandoned in the street.

Bosnian Serbs fired on UN forces using a mountain road into the city to bypass the Serb squeeze on the Bosnian capital. They blasted a UN convoy with heavy machine guns, drawing a warning artillery round in response.

European Union envoy Carl Bildt said before leaving Stockholm he would talk to Chirac and the Contact Group. But neither

Chirac's office nor the French Foreign Ministry could confirm there would be a meeting of contact group officials - from the United States, Russia, France, Germany and Britain.

Bildt will then go to the EU summit in Cannes to report his views on how to advance towards a solution to the 38-month war. He has already cautioned against hopes of a quick breakthrough.

Prospects for peace have diminished with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic said to be unwilling to compromise on their demands.

Bildt defied Bosnian Serb guns and disavowed to travel into Sarajevo to meet Bosnian government leaders. He was forced to travel at night without lights down the hazardous Mount Igman road that is the only route into the city not in Serb hands.

"You can certainly notice the

shooting. There were shots that passed between the armored cars in our convoy," Bildt said during a brief stopover in Stockholm.

The Bosnian Serbs, tightening their siege of the capital and fighting back against a government army offensive to ease the Serb stranglehold on Sarajevo, have intensified their fire on the hillside supply line.

A French platoon fired a smoke shell at a gun position that fired on 19 armored vehicles carrying UN troops along the Mount Igman road yesterday morning. "The shell landed about 40 metres from the target, an anti-aircraft gun. It was pretty good and accurate fire, so after that they stopped shooting," UN spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Dubois told Reuters.

The Serb attack came in the aftermath of heavy dawn combat around the UN-controlled airport between Moslem-led gov-

ernment troops and Bosnian Serb forces.

The two hours of fighting included intense small arms, heavy machine gun, mortar and surface-to-surface rocket fire.

The government offensive begun 10 days ago has run out of steam after suffering heavy casualties, although fighting has continued in areas away from the eyes of reporters and UN monitors. Unseasonal rain has also dampened fighting spirits.

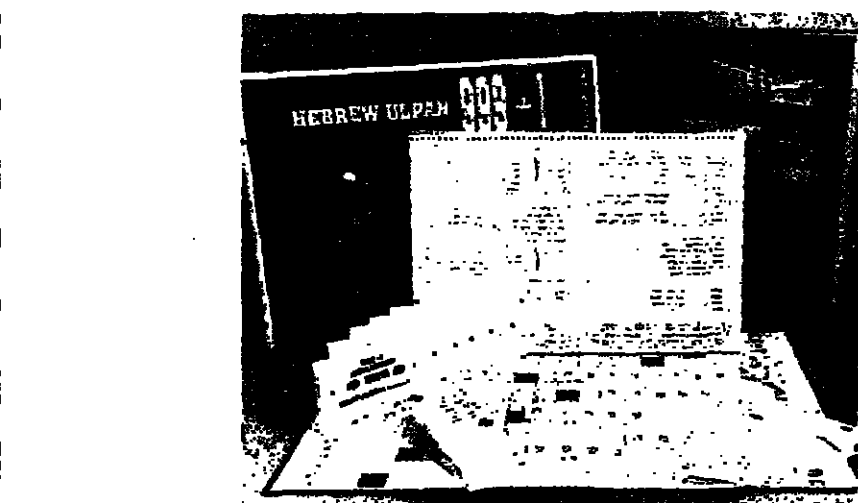
UN officials say government attacks have given the Serbs an excuse to tighten their aid blockade, preventing almost any supplies from entering Sarajevo where warehouses are empty.

In eastern Croatia rebel Croat Serb soldiers entered an area separating them from government forces, seized several Croat civilians and hijacked their vehicles.

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Adam Arkin: Fear and 'Hope'

SUSAN KING
HOLLYWOOD

ADAM Arkin has done his share of comedy and drama since making his feature-film debut in the 1971 comedy *Made for Each Other* at the ripe old age of 14.

Although until now he was most familiar to TV audiences for his delightful portrayal of the feral gourmet chef Adam on *Northwestern Exposure*, he has exercised his dramatic chops this season as the restrained and methodical Dr. Aaron Shutt on *Chicago Hope*. [The show will premiere locally tomorrow at 9:40 p.m. on Channel 2.]

The son of award-winning actor Alan Arkin doesn't live by the old adage that it's harder to do comedy than drama.

"I think good work is hard to do — period," Arkin, 38, explains. "If you are trying to learn and trying to grow, you have got to work hard. You can't settle for a bag of tricks. It is hard to do honest work, especially under the circumstances [of this show]. We are coming to the end of nine months and even on an ensemble show, which this for the most part, [it] is an amazing amount of work."

It's past 5 p.m. and Arkin has just arrived at his trailer, nestled next to the *Chicago Hope* sound stage on the 20th Century-Fox lot. Although he's not set to report to work for another two hours, Arkin has come in early to talk about *Chicago Hope*.

Fear, he quips, has kept his adrenaline going through the filming of 22 emotionally charged episodes of creator-producer David Kelley's offbeat medical series.

"Fear of things not being

good," he explains. "I joke about it, but to some extent you really don't want to stink up the joint. [Fear] keeps you trying to be good."

Having good material also helps considerably. "If you are doing stuff you don't believe in, it really makes it that much harder to get the energy to try to serve it," Arkin says. "But when you are inspired by the material, which inevitably I think we are on this show, it sparks something and makes you not want to drop the ball."

Like Kelley's *Picket Fences*, this series has not shied away from putting the spotlight on controversial topics, especially an episode in which Dr. Shutt performed an experimental operation involving a wife who got pregnant so her fetus's brain cells could be "harvested" to treat her husband's Parkinson's disease.

Arkin welcomes such controversy. "It's always great to be dealing with issues," he says. "It forces you to examine, perhaps in a deeper way, some of how you feel about those moral issues personally. There are a lot of gray areas." The fetal-tissue episode, which was written by Kelley, handled a complicated issue in a "wonderfully" responsible way, Arkin says.

"It did not try to present it as an answer that was easy one way or another. It did not take a stand on what it thought was right."

Arkin says *Chicago Hope* hasn't received a "huge amount" of feedback from doctors. "We will hear quite often from the technical advisers we have on the show," Arkin says. "We get to hear a lot of really supporting



Adam Arkin (second from left) portrays Dr. Aaron Shutt in the new American medical series 'Chicago Hope,' premiering tomorrow night on Channel 2.

things from those people." As well as from his mother, a nurse who operates a family clinic in San Luis Obispo, California. "I get to hear a lot about what the staff up there thinks about the show," Arkin says, smiling.

The show is holding its own against the red-hot medical series

ER (which is shown here Sundays at 10 on the Family Channel). Needless to say, Arkin's thrilled. "I don't think [the two shows] could be more different and be about the same subject matter," he says.

The actor has had very few discussions about the development of his character with Kelley. "I

don't think I am necessarily typical of everybody on the show," Arkin acknowledges. "I feel in my case it has been appreciated."

But that may change in the future. "On the hiatus, it might be fruitful to sit down and talk about where Shutt's going, what we do not know about him yet."

(Los Angeles Times)

Choreographer in video shock

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

LIONEL Hoche was out of control.

The French choreographer was creating his first video dance — in conjunction with the Batsheva Ensemble — when he realized just how different the medium was.

"It's my first video and believe me it was a very big shock," said the 31-year-old, Paris-based artist. "The work with dancers in the studio is very intimate, something very close, like a family. You communicate with them and everything is very concrete."

In the video work suddenly there are 30 extra people doing their job, too. There's a huge technical side to the production. ... The preparations, the shooting, the editing, it's out of your hands. I think it was worth it, but really there was a lot of stress and hysteria for a 13-minute work."

Last night, the ensemble premiered Hoche's *Le Jardin* ("The Garden"), which they had been working on for two months.

This is Hoche's second visit to Israel. He was here several years ago to work with the senior Batsheva Dance Company, which mounted his *Slipping of the Story*, a work created for the young company of the Nederlands Dans Theater (NDT 2).

"This work is full of sarcasm, humor, vitality. It's part of the things I express a lot," said Hoche.

Le Jardin was a bit different. "This piece is more humorous and poetic.... It's a reaction to some events in the last 18 months of my life. I have changed my perception of life and, without being pretentious, I really tried to express that change."

Le Jardin, he said, is about

"the fragility of human beings."

Working with young dancers is very exciting, Hoche noted.

"I quite regularly worked with NDT 2. Although there is something missing because they are not so experienced, it's quite enjoyable to work with young dancers."

The Batsheva Ensemble is very similar to its counterparts worldwide. "Young dancers are young dancers, at least in the West," said Hoche.

He can identify some characteristics of Israeli dance, however.

"It's very strong and energetic and quite violent," he said. "This, I think, is very Israeli. I see it in all companies here. But with the youngsters, it's not yet as developed."

Hoche, who has spent most of his recent years choreographing new works, would somehow like to slow down his creative activities. He's even thinking of a return to performing.

"I still could dance but I haven't had the time," he said. "Maybe I'll do a solo for myself. It would be hard, actually impossible, just to be a dancer in someone else's work. The only alternative is to work for myself."

Hoche hopes to return and work with Batsheva on a regular basis. "Ideas are thrown in the air and it's nice to have a regular, ongoing relationship with a company," he said.

The Batsheva Ensemble's new video dance program can be seen tonight through Thursday at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv. It also features two works, one for the stage and one for the screen, by company member Lara Barsacq.

You can't spell Disney's version of 'Pocahontas' without PC

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

POCAHONTAS

Directed by Mike Gabriel and Eric Goldberg. Written by Carl Binder, Susan Grant and Philip LaZebnik. Music by Alan Menken. Lyrics by Stephen Schwartz. Hebrew title: *Pocahontas*. The film exists in two versions: One has English dialogue with Hebrew subtitles; the other is dubbed into Hebrew. General audiences.

With the voices of: Pocahontas: Irene Bedard/Judy Kuhn. John Smith: Mel Gibson. Powhatan: Russell Means. Grandmother Willow: Linda Hunt.

Last year, when Walt Disney released its African animal allegory, *The Lion King*, I was quick to defend the cartoon against those who objected to its politics. One friend was offended by what he saw as the film's authoritarian overtones. Someone else claimed that the movie was racist: the bad lion had dark fur and the good cat was fair. But, I

reasoned, James Earl Jones supplied the wise jungle leader with his lush, black baritone. What could possibly be more positive, from an ethnic point of view?

And, besides, isn't it dangerous to start cleansing fairy tales of all disagreeable elements? Goodbye *Hansel and Gretel* (on the grounds that it makes light of child abuse) and *Sleeping Beauty* (which appears to condone non-consensual kissing). *Jack and the Beanstalk* is bound to upset an environmentalist or two. Loosen up, I said, somewhat peevishly. These are stories for children, not party platforms.

It's not so easy to protect *Pocahontas* from similar dogmatic attacks. There's nothing tangential about the reactionary politics of Walt Disney's latest full-length animated feature. They are central to its conception, as is the PC veneer that coats every frame of the movie.

Obviously based on a true story, Disney's *Pocahontas* is set at the beginning of the 17th century. It tells the tale of a pretty young Native American woman who falls in love with John Smith, an En-

glish settler to Jamestown, Virginia. As the two get to know each other better, they attempt to mediate between their different cultural backgrounds and, ultimately, between their warring peoples.

At first, their peace-making efforts seem fruitless. The two sides are poised for a bloodbath, and Smith is taken captive by Pocahontas's tribe. Just as he's about to be executed by her father, Chief Powhatan, she throws herself in front of the ax and declares that her father will have to kill her first. The chief reconsiders, orders Smith released, and the film ends with a tearful parting.

Now, as lessons in tolerance and mutual understanding go, *Pocahontas* sounds just hunky-dory. Not only does the shapely squaw save her boyfriend's life and teach her whole tribe an important lesson in the benefits of nonviolent cultural exchange, but she also introduces the dashing colonialist to a world of peaceful coexistence with the trees and the birds. Way ahead of her time, multiculturally and environmentally speaking, she grabs his hand and pulls him through the forest,

crooning: "Can you sing with all the voices of the mountain? Can you paint with all the colors of the wind?"

Good intentions aside, the movie is irritating. It's not just the corniness of Pocahontas's earth-mother rhetoric that gets on one's nerves. It's the fact that, in the interest of constructing a nature-conscious, feminist, anti-imperialist kiddie picture, the filmmakers have necessarily reduced a very complex story of sexual attraction and colonial domination to — what else? — cartoon terms.

Except for the mischievous title character, the Indians in *Pocahontas* are all stern and hard-working. Before the white men come, they hunt and gather and row their canoes in diligent unison. The settlers, aside from Smith, are greedy, ill-shaven slobs who sing in rowdy harmony about their quest for "Glory, God and Gold."

As if to counter these gross cultural stereotypes, directors Mike Gabriel and Eric Goldberg and their team of designers and animators have settled for a dully

realistic drawing method. Pocahontas and John Smith look like a Native American Barbie and a bleached-blond Ken, and they move accordingly, with stiff, computerized gestures. As they speak, their mouths flap randomly and their eyeballs bounce every which way.

Their friends and relations, meanwhile, are all poured from one of two ink bottles: nut-brown native or pale-faced Protestant. And the voices — in particular Mel Gibson's, as Smith — are equally bland. Judy Kuhn (Pocahontas's singing voice) belts Alan Menken's show-stoppers with conviction enough, but the songs themselves are a little generic, and her studied, brassy tone makes the listening rather impersonal.

The most endearing human character in the movie is also the most absurd: the pumped-up Governor Ratcliffe (the voice of David Ogden Stiers) has purple eye shadow and beribboned pig-tails that place him outside the range of the rest of the film's chunky realism.

But Disney's humans have never been a match for their ani-



Shapely squaw Pocahontas teaches Captain John Smith a few life lessons.

mals. The only genuine spark in the picture is provided by Pocahontas's animal friends, a pudgy raccoon and a nervous hummingbird. These creatures need to be animated, as opposed to most of the humans in the film, who'd be much more satisfying if played by

flesh-and-blood actors. Or not at all.

Finally, what Walt Disney doesn't tell us about his bright-eyed heroine is almost as revealing as what it does: The real Pocahontas was approximately 11 years old when the real John Smith, 15 years her senior, arrived in Virginia. After she saved his life, she married another settler, one John Rolfe, who oversaw her conversion to Christianity.

Baptized "Lady Rebecca Rolfe," she returned to England and was put on display as a New World princess, an exotic novelty and fund-raising tool for further transatlantic expeditions. She was, in other words, the rough human equivalent of an ear of corn or a potato. She died of smallpox at age 21.

You'd never know her true fate from watching the cartoon Pocahontas stand, brave and alone, on her pristine hilltop at the end of the picture. You'd also never know that the white men didn't sail away. They stuck around. America happened, and — for the members of the Powhatan tribe — all was not sunshine and light.

A tale of two saxophonists in Ra'anana

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

THERE will be two saxophonists on stage this Saturday with the Ra'anana Symphonette Orchestra — one in the flesh and one in spirit.

The premiere of Rafi Kadishzon's *Concerto for Peter* will feature soloist Peter Werthamer.

The work is dedicated to the memory of another wind player, Avi Miller, who was killed two years ago in southern Lebanon as an officer in a small parachute division.

"Avi played saxophone, flute, harmonica and recorders," recalled his mother Naomi. "He was very much interested in making music, and always did that with a lot of spontaneity, joy and special energies."

"Avi thought Ra'anana is a unique creation. There were specific places in the city which he really loved. He also played in the local youth orchestra."

After Avi's death, his parents, who live in Ra'anana, searched for an appropriate way to commemorate their son.

"We thought the right thing is to generate the huge energies he had, and continue many things. Avi was interested in. Avi was very much interested in the life of the early Nabatean people and had studied their roads. A few weeks ago we took a huge group of friends and followed in his exact footsteps, and then continued towards Petra," she said.

"We felt that another impor-

tant thing was to continue playing, to bring back the melodies to our life. We feel that his melodies are suddenly returning now, and give us power and energy to continue our lives. I do not believe in writing memorial books. I have

an interest in continuing to live. Last week our daughter got married in Jerusalem. Life must and does go on, and Avi's energies are still here enabling us to go forward."

Speaking of the new concerto, which has two sections — an opening elegy and a more mirthful, jazzier section — Miller said, "We were not sure which movement should come first. Chronologically first came life and then death. But we decided to go with the hope."

"After all, the death has already occurred. We wanted to go forward with an optimistic outlook and hope. Which is why the elegy comes first and is then followed by the more lighthearted section."

THE NEW work was written by composer and arranger Kadishzon, 41, at the request of the Ra'anana Symphonette Orchestra.

"My original idea," the composer said, "was to write a concerto for Peter Werthamer. I decided to call it *Concerto for Peter*."

The use of seven different in-

struments — soprano, alto, tenor and baritone saxophones, flute, clarinet and bass clarinet — for the soloist is not a gimmick, Kadishzon said.

"Each instrument has its very specific character, and I try to explore these characteristics. I know it is not common to write in this way, but we should remember that all the great jazz musicians of today are classically trained."

The composer, who tries to cross over as much as possible between the classical and the popular-music worlds, said that "in 1995, it feels rather strange to differentiate between musical styles. In a world in which everything influences everything and you hear great classical musicians playing jazz and the other way around, there is no real need to say this is pure classical or pure jazz. The worlds intertwine all the time."

Kadishzon said, however, that "there are more than a few jazz elements in this piece, especially in the second movement. It is not

The eight-page New York Times Weekly Review including US and world news and views, business, arts and crossword distributed free with THE JERUSALEM POST every Monday

Wonderful August expected

STEVIE Wonder is scheduled to perform on August 23 at Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem and on August 26 in Tel Aviv's Hayarkon Park, according to his publicists. He was originally set to appear in July.

Budding maestros chosen for preliminaries

THE preliminary rounds for the first Leonard Bernstein Jerusalem International Music Competition are scheduled to begin in just a few weeks.

This contest, which is to be held every three years, is for conductors. Of the 233 budding maestros who applied, 89 were chosen to participate in the preliminary rounds. Six are Israelis, including Gisele Ben-Dor, who has an international career.

The participants come from all over the world, with the most from the US (15), Japan (10) and England (7). There are also conductors from Singapore, South Korea, Norway, Greece, Croatia and Argentina. The youngest contestant is Bulgaria's Nayden Todorov, 21; the oldest is George Frithum, 40, from Austria.

The preliminary rounds take place in London, Vienna, Tanglewood, Sapporo and Haifa.

Up to 16 finalists will be chosen to appear in the final round (October 5-14) in Jerusalem.

The Israeli part of the prelimi-

naries is scheduled for July 20 and 21 with the participation of the Haifa Symphony Orchestra.

Michael Ajzenstadt

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EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, P.O. Box 81, Ramat, Jerusalem (91000)
Telephone 315666, Telex 26121, Fax 389527. CIRCULATION - 315610, Fax 389017. ADVERTISING - 315608, 315637-40, Fax 388408. TEL AVIV: 5 Rehov Hamasger, POB 28398 (61283) Telephone 6390333, Fax 6390277. HAIFA: 19 Nordau, Hagur Hacarmel, Telephone 627124. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. © The Jerusalem Post 1994. Reproduction, or storage in a retrieval system, or any other form, is prohibited without permission. Editors: 1932-1955 GERSHON AGRON, 1955-1974 TED LURIE, 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR, 1975-1989 ARI RATH and ERWIN FRENKEL, 1990-1992 N. DAVID GROSS

Olmert's moment

IF Mayor Ehud Olmert shuts down Orient House, as he indicated over the weekend he would do, he will prove that he belongs to that rare breed of politicians who keep their campaign pledges. Not that he specifically committed himself to moving against Orient House during the election campaign. But one of his main promises to the voters, perhaps the one which played a decisive role in helping him overcome Teddy Kollek's richly deserved popularity, was that he would keep Jerusalem undivided and under Israeli sovereignty. He kept reminding the electorate that while Kollek, too, is nominally committed to the city's unification, the veteran mayor's Labor affiliation and closeness to the government militate against his defying the government's policies.

The existence of Orient House is a daily reminder that the government's pledges on keeping the city united are about to go the way of its other pre-election vows. Functioning as the Palestinian Authority's foreign office, Orient House is only one of more than 20 offices and agencies - ranging from the office of agriculture to an investment and development authority to the energy research center - that function in Jerusalem on behalf of the Palestinian Authority. Their employees get their salaries from the PA, their executives take their orders from the PA, and the world community, including the Israeli government, recognizes them as offices of the PA. Even the two offices the PA has promised to move out of the city - the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and the Communication office - are still in Jerusalem.

As *The Jerusalem Post* reported yesterday, Orient House has the kind of diplomatic immunity only embassies and consulates enjoy. Street rioters at the weekend knew that all they had to do to avoid arrest was to withdraw into the

Orient House compound. They could continue to throw stones and bottles from there, and jeer at the impotent police, but they could not be detained. It is precisely this kind of status which Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin once warned against. If the place starts functioning as a PLO foreign ministry, he said early last year, the whole peace process will be stopped.

Nor are the PA offices the only symptoms of creeping Palestinian sovereignty, and a parallel relinquishment of Israeli control, in the eastern part of the city. The Palestinian security services act freely among the city's Arab inhabitants (just as they do among the Arabs of Judea and Samaria); the PA has revived the Jordanian-appointed municipal council, dismissed by Israel in 1967, as the municipality of Arab inhabitants; and yesterday Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat agreed that Jerusalem's Arab residents will have the right to vote for the Palestinian national council. (The only matter still in dispute is whether they will have the right not only to elect but to be elected to the council, and whether the ballot boxes will be placed in the city or in neighboring towns.)

Olmert's authority is not on the political plane. As Peres said yesterday, he cannot make foreign policy decisions. But the law does empower him to enforce municipal regulations. If the operation of Orient House as a government building contradicts zoning laws, for example, there is no reason for the mayor to ignore the law and allow the operation to continue.

The government will undoubtedly fight the municipality tooth and nail on this issue. But Olmert has the law on his side, and the support of a majority of Israelis. With bold, decisive action he can redeem an election pledge, save Jerusalem's unity, and enhance his credentials as a political leader.

More than a game

POLITICS and economics, the usual criteria of governments' performance, make poor indicators of national spirit. So, all the recent analyses of how South Africa is progressing a year after its multi-racial elections paled into insignificance at the weekend as the country mounted a stunning exhibition of national unity for a mere sporting event.

This was all the more surprising because not only has rugby been a relatively minor interest sport even in Europe, but in South Africa it was believed to be irrevocably tainted by elitism and apartheid. In the old days, the smart rugby clubs of the rich, white Cape Towners were not places young township blacks would expect to be served a drink. The World Cup series has raised the status of the game considerably in recent years and South Africa's return to the international competition as both host and player, after being banned for years, provided a useful social indicator as to whether the majority of the population could identify their new nation with this white minority sport.

It was in any case a long shot that the South African team could fight its way to the final against the formidable French, Australians and New Zealanders. It soon became clear that whatever the team might lack in competitive edge was being supplied by a massive tide of patriotism. Led, as usual, from the top by Presi-

dent Nelson Mandela, South Africa's blacks learned the salutary lesson that the sum of national pride has nothing to do with the color or creed of those representing the country in an international event.

By taking time off from the affairs and problems of state - many of them seriously worrying - for a mere football tournament, Mandela once again demonstrated his uncanny ability to inspire unity and reconciliation rather than division and suspicion. His simple gesture of wearing the national team shirt during the final raised blacks to a frenzy of enthusiasm and deeply touched whites who noted that he was transforming their sport into the national game of the new nation. So, against all odds, South Africa beat New Zealand, and began a party that matched the celebrations after last year's election.

It perhaps had only a little to do with rugby, and a lot to do with South Africans surprising themselves at how far they have come as a multiracial nation in only one short year. Even more surprising than the black townships' sudden craze for rugby, was the enthusiastic praise for Mandela's leadership from Afrikaners who once called him a terrorist. Now, as one said, he is a remarkable inspiration. For a week, Mandela made rugby more than a game to teach a whole nation teamwork.



LEGA 95

History in the mirror

MOSHE ARENS

ASCRIBING a false or nonexistent symmetry to asymmetrical situations is likely to lead to serious misapprehensions.

National conflicts are usually characterized by asymmetries between the parties in conflict; in fact, it is generally these very asymmetries that are the primary causes of the conflicts, contributing to their severity. Ignoring the asymmetries is unlikely to be helpful in attempts to resolve such conflicts.

Democracies do not go to war against each other; for that there is overwhelming empirical evidence in the 20th century. Totalitarian states do fight each other, and democracies are sometimes forced to fight against totalitarian aggressor states.

The common values and ideals that provide a significant degree of symmetry to modern democratic societies seem to provide almost insurmountable barriers that prevent conflicts of interests between them from deteriorating into warfare.

These are some of the symmetries that characterize modern democratic societies: Respect for the rights of others - individuals, minority groups and nation-states; pluralism and freedom of expression; the rule of law in the conduct of affairs, and reticence to use force in the settlement of disputes.

It is the absence of these principles that turns totalitarian states into aggressor states.

Israel's government is currently negotiating with Syrian dictator Hafez Assad in an attempt to arrive at a peace agreement with Syria. There is no symmetry in the value systems pertaining in Israel and Syria.

Syria is an absolute, ruthless

dictatorship, promoting and practicing terrorism. It has turned its neighbor, Lebanon, into a puppet state, in violation of international law and agreements.

Syria's conduct is typical of totalitarian states, and there is little reason to expect significant change as long as dictatorship is the rule there. It seems obvious that any agreement with Syria should be based on this assumption.

It's absurd to insinuate that there is symmetry between Israel and Syria

tion. But the statements of Israeli government leaders seem to indicate just the opposite.

Assad is portrayed as a peace-loving leader whose word is to be trusted. His terrorist past seems to have been forgotten, and his regime's involvement in the drug trade is ignored. His occupation of Lebanon is being legitimized and described as beneficial. A number of terrorist organizations' headquarters continue to be sheltered in Damascus, while Hizbullah carries out raids against Israeli soldiers and civilians with Syrian support.

THE NEXT step in the negotiating process that seems to be racing toward a November 1996 deadline, the date of Israel's next elections, is a scheduled meeting between the Israeli and Syrian chiefs of staff. But what at first sight might seem like a logical continuation of the negotiations, is actually most inappropriate.

Whereas the Syrian chief of staff, Hikmat Shihabi, is no more than Hafez Assad's underling, who will carry out Assad's orders punctiliously, Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, Israel's senior military officer, owes no allegiance to any Israeli politician, not even the prime minister. His task at this moment is to provide the Israeli government with his considered professional opinion on security matters, while making certain that the IDF stays out of the sharp political debate accompanying the negotiations with Syria.

Leading such negotiations is most certainly not part of his mandate. That the Syrian general has no such concerns is further proof that there can and should be no symmetry in the way Israel and Syria conduct the negotiations.

Against this background, the attempts being made to insinuate that there is symmetry between Israel and Syria, two supposedly peace-loving states, is absurd. Moreover, such attempts are likely to create illusions that can serve as poor foundations for the critical decisions that will have to be taken in the weeks to come.

Recent history has a number of examples of leaders of democracies trying to deal with dictators as if they were their own mirror images. The results were invariably negative, and sometimes catastrophic.

The most recent example is the relationship that the US developed with Iraq's Saddam Hussein, that finally led to the Gulf War. It is to be hoped that the Israeli negotiators will bear this example in mind.

The writer is a former defense minister.

Big words, small substance

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

THE Clinton administration is throwing around some big foreign policy words.

The Republicans, it claims, are trying to saddle the country with a "new isolationism." Warns National Security Adviser Tony Lake: "Our policy of engagement in world affairs is under siege - and American leadership is in peril."

Now, it is true that the Republican bills before Congress to re-vamp US foreign policy responsibly cut into the president's authority to conduct foreign policy. And some of their initiatives amount to useless, counterproductive gestures.

They would, for example, require the US to appoint a special envoy to Tibet, a gesture sure to do nothing for Tibet, much for Richard Gere, and serious damage to US relations with China. They would cut off any State Department funds that might be used to return boat people to Cuba and elsewhere. They would upgrade weapon sales to Taiwan.

These actions are, in fact, more interventionist than the administration's - which is why it opposes them.

What the administration is really exercised about is the Republican plan to cut back and fold into the State Department three independent agencies: the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Agency for International Development (which gives out foreign aid), and the US Information Agency (which runs the US's foreign radio and TV broadcasting, and many

exchange programs).

A perfectly sensible proposal. ACDA is obsolete, AID is a sink-hole of waste and inefficiency, and USAID, whose foreign radio operations are increased under the Republican plan, can usefully cut back its exchange programs and be folded into the State Department. These fold-ins are so sensible that the ever-sensible Warren Christopher proposed them himself in January of this year. Does that make him an isolationist too?

IT ILL behooves Democrats to throw around the word isolationist. Faced with the single most important post-Cold War act of collective security, the Gulf War, the congressional Democrats voted no. Faced with the Clinton administration's single most important advancement of internationalism - NAFTA - they again voted no. (Republican votes saved it.)

An administration now threatening a trade war with Japan that could unravel the newly founded World Trade Organization is hardly one to talk of isolationism. And a president who has squandered American credibility with his zig-zags and retreats on Bosnia should

be the last to talk about imperiling American leadership.

In Clinton's mind, however, world leadership hinges on unwavering support for the UN and peacekeeping. Republicans want to cut back funding for these ever-proliferating missions. For Clinton and Lake, this is the unpardonable sin against internationalism.

Arthur Schlesinger, echoing the Clinton isolationist theme, calls the Republican attacks on UN peacekeeping a blow to "collective security." This is willful misuse of the term. UN blue-helmet operations, like the one in Bosnia, are not instruments of collective security. They roll back no aggressors. They are handholding and temporizing operations, means by which the Great Powers - out of their very reluctance to repel the aggressors - pretend to do something.

Real collective security is what happened in the Gulf: Great Powers getting together to use military force to repel aggression (which Schlesinger, now putative champion of collective security, opposed). And they can do so with UN blessing or without. The UN is irrelevant. Lake's notion that the test of US internationalism is its commitment to the UN is nonsense.

The test of American engagement is how it rallies itself and its allies to confront real threats to international security emanating from such places as Iran and North Korea, a resurgent Russia or a rising China.

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Crystal ball

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

THE survey prepared by pollster Mina Tsamir for TV's Channel 1, broadcast last Tuesday, appears to show Yitzhak Rabin winning in direct elections for the premier, after a second round, with 39 percent to Binyamin Netanyahu's 38; but Netanyahu forming the next government because the balance of forces projected for the 14th Knesset favors the right.

I say "appears" because, according to the amended version of the Basic Law: the Government passed by the Knesset in 1992 (and providing for the direct election of the premier), this scenario is quite impossible.

According to the Basic Law, the winner has to receive over 50 percent of the vote. Should he fail to form a government because the results of the Knesset elections made this impossible, another round of elections for the premier have to be held.

The original draft of the law as passed by the Knesset in first reading actually made it possible for the directly elected prime minister to form a government, which he had to present to the Knesset, but for which he didn't require Knesset approval.

However, toward its second and third readings, the bill was changed, and the prime minister continues to require Knesset approval of his government.

In other words, the government must be supported by at least 61 Knesset members, and the sort of situation which frequently occurs in the United States, where the president does not have a majority in the Congress, simply cannot occur in Israel.

In a real election, a 39-38 result in the second round would be impossible, unless 23 percent of the electorate decided to put blank ballots into the ballot box, in which case another round of elections would presumably have to take place.

However, assuming that the survey is correct and Rabin does win, but Labor plus Meretz plus the Arab parties together get less than 61 seats, then one of three things would have to happen.

Rabin would either form a national unity government with the Likud or a government which would include, in addition to Meretz, some of the new center parties (according to the survey, the Third Way plus David Levy plus a new immigrant party could get as many as 12 seats), or new elections for the premiership would have to take place.

Under no circumstances could Netanyahu form a government without winning an election, no matter what the balance of forces in the Knesset.

THE SURVEY demonstrates three things. First: Anyone who hoped that the new system would make the formation of governments in Israel simpler and freer of horse-trading than in the past was sadly mistaken.

Second: David Levy, Avigdor Kahalani and Natan Sharansky probably have a lot to gain politically if they decide to run at the head of new parties, though one cannot exclude the possibility of either the Likud plus the right-wing parties plus the religious parties winning at least 61 Knesset seats, or alternatively Labor plus Meretz plus the Arab parties gaining at least 61 seats, especially if Haim Ramon enters the fray.

In other words, Levy, Kahalani and Sharansky could find themselves in the same situation as the Democratic Movement for Change found itself in 1977, when, its 15 Knesset seats notwithstanding, Menachem Begin didn't really need it to form a Likud-led government.

Third: It isn't only the general public that fails to fully understand the true meaning of direct election of the prime minister, but also those people Israelis rely upon to interpret the complicated reality in which they live, people like TV anchorman Haim Yavin.

But of course, it's too early to predict anything about the 1996 elections, except that they are certain to be interesting. And as far as Israeli politics are concerned, that isn't news.

The writer is a political scientist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE

Sir, - At present, when an Israeli film is scheduled on our foreign film television channel, we Jews shy away from letting our friends know. We fear that it will be yet another "negative" portrayal like *Agia*, or that it will be too run-of-the-mill. Australian films, such as *Crocodile Dundee*, *Travelling North*, *Ballroom Dancing*, *The Man from Snowy River*, and many television series have done much to put Australia on the map and have helped to lift the image of this country when shown overseas.

We would love Israel to take a leaf out of Australia's book by exploiting its film and television industry to the utmost (and not only in a documentary way) to carry to the world a positive image of the land and the great spirit of its people.

BILL COHEN
Marmion, Australia.

MCDONALD'S

Sir, - I refer to the letter of Kevin E. Abrams ("The laws of kashrut," June 19) concerning McDonald's.

I frequently travel past the Golani Junction, the location of a museum and memorial to those gallant fighting men of the Golani Brigade.

Lately, all the Golani Junction is noted for is its McDonald's. I doubt if any of the students and/or tourists who pass this way have any understanding of our history or of the flagrant act of disrespect which has been allowed to be perpetrated here.

RENA COHEN,
Safed.

OBSESSION WITH FAILURE

Sir, - Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres often imply that they have to choose but to relinquish all the Golan to Syria, as this was the precedent set by Menachem Begin with Egypt.

Indeed, lack of negotiating skills is a common trait of the respective Begin and Rabin governments. Another similarity is the extent to which both governments became obsessed with one of its actions, even after it had become clear that the action was a failure, and despite strong public opposition. I am referring, of course, to the Lebanon War and the Oslo process, each of which became an end in itself.

Israel withdrew from Lebanon after massive public opposition, but not before nearly 700 Israelis were killed. The number of Jewish victims of terrorism since the IDF's withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho has been unbearably high, and will multiply substantially if (God forbid) the army withdraws ("redeploys") from the rest of Judea and Samaria.

Rabin is said to fear that one more terror attack will destroy the "peace process." Actually, the stillborn peace process has long been dead. Massive public outrage will eventually end the Oslo process as well. The question is how many Jewish lives and how much Jewish land will have been lost when the nightmare is over.

JOSEPH SCHICK
Jerusalem (Brooklyn).

WOMEN'S WAR STORIES

Sir, - I am interested in collecting women's vivid personal recollections of wartime for my projected documentary movie and book, "Memories from the Women of World War Two."

These will present the war as seen uniquely from women's experiences, civil and military, Allied and Axis. Letters will be edited for use in the book, and from these letters, we will choose women to be interviewed on film in all corners of the world.

I invite all women of the Second World War to please send letters or audio tapes and photographs to me (sorry, these cannot be returned) at 4910 Edwards Mill Road, Raleigh, NC 27612, U.S.A.

ELLEN L. SHEPARD
Raleigh, North Carolina.

THE POWER FAILURE

Sir, - As an electrical and industrial engineer, I earnestly suggest that the committee of inquiry into the recent disastrous power failure be headed by an engineer with experience of electrical distribution systems and that it co-opt a panel of additional experts in this field, not only from Israel but also from abroad.

The technology involved is highly technical and any useful discussion of the subject requires the use of technical language not readily understood by the layman.

MAURICE OSTROFF
Ra'anana.

Or Else.

Hostage-Taking Is a Weapon Of War Whose Time Is Now

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

WHEN their citizens are taken hostage, most nations start out talking like Clint Eastwood. We won't negotiate with terrorists, they say through clenched teeth. Go ahead, make our day.

It usually turns out to be bluster. The fact of life in modern democracies is that television pictures of handcuffed, blindfolded prisoners exert an inexorable, sapping effect on political will. Cutting a deal is almost always easier than explaining away bungled commando raids.

Just ask Jimmy Carter. Or Ronald Reagan. Or the French, who publicly proclaimed they would never yield to terror even as they privately proffered conces-

sions to secure the release of NATO soldiers held by the Bosnian Serbs. Or Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian President, who erupted in volcanic anger at the economic summit meeting in Nova Scotia last Sunday after the Russian Parliament demanded that he open direct talks with Chechen rebels holding nearly 2,000 Russian hostages.

"This is a bad mistake, a bad move on their part, because now I, myself, have become a hostage to these very same bandits," Mr. Yeltsin blurted out, in a blunt summing up of what many Western leaders have felt but few have dared say aloud.

Comeback

This century's conflicts have been accompanied by almost every imaginable brutality, from genocide to nuclear warfare to poison gas attacks to the indiscriminate

fire-bombing of civilians. But it was not until quite recently that the time-honored tactic of taking of hostages re-emerged as a weapon of warfare or national policy, accompanied by the rise of global, instantaneous communications.

Iranians held American diplomats hostage for 444 days from 1979 to 1981, giving birth to a nightly television special then called "America Held Hostage," and now known as "Nightline." Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, grabbed "human shields" on the eve of the Persian Gulf war, paraded them around in televised interviews, and then released them.

The Bosnian Serbs took United Nations peacekeepers as hostages after the latest NATO air raids, and set them free only after being allowed to reclaim their heavy weapons from depots in the Sarajevo hills. By some accounts, French officials promised the Serbs there would be no further NATO bombing, a charge France denies.

Just last week, Moscow opened new talks with the Chechen rebels, shortly after permitting perpetrators of the raid to exchange

Media and the motives of both captors and appeasers help revive an ancient tactic.

their hostages for safe passage back home. "We're all vulnerable to hostage-taking," said Peter Rodman, a national security official in the Reagan Administration. "It's an effective tactic against a modern, industrial power that has inhibitions. It is the weapon of choice for the ruthless and weak."

The modern era has heightened that vulnerability in several ways. Live TV pictures of captives put a human face on a problem that might otherwise seem remote. (It's no coincidence that France advised its networks to electronically obscure the faces of soldiers taken hostage by the Serbs.)

The fall of Communism turned loose a host of tribal mini-states bidding for independence and unfettered by the niceties of international order. Neither the Bosnian Serbs nor the Chechen rebels seem to care much whether they end up with a seat in the United Nations or the other trappings of world status that they might earn by respecting international norms.

Barbary Payoff

In Russia, the advent of democracy has opened up new possibilities for terrorism in the ethnically fractious country. Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Yeltsin has to deal with a free press, opposition legislators and public opinion, which is molded by TV footage of Russian civilians begging for their lives.

Taking hostages, of course, is hardly a modern invention. It was commonplace in the brutal wars of the Balkans and the Caucasus for hundreds of years.

Two centuries ago, a hostage crisis marred George Washington's second term as president as pirates operating off the coast of Africa seized more than 100 American sailors.

An outraged Congress declined to pay ransom — the custom at the time for dealing with pirates — and in 1794 ordered the Administration to create an American Navy to challenge the Barbary pirates. Military procurement, however, proved as cumbersome then as it does today. Two years later, Washington won the captives' release, and peace with the pirates, by paying nearly \$1

Continued on page 2



Russia: A Russian emissary nears a Chechen guarding hostages in Budyonovsk.

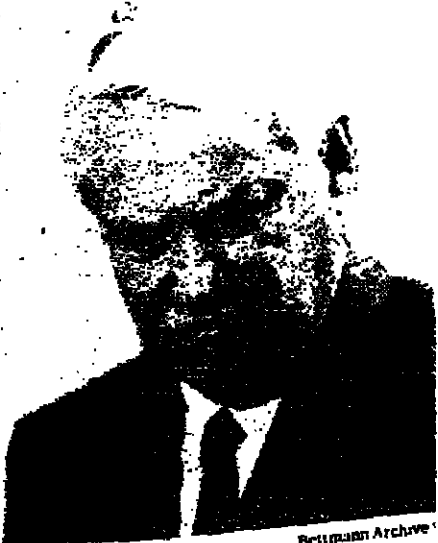


Bosnia: Serbs, who seized peacekeepers, placed a U.N. helmet on a skull in Pale.

Boris the Feeble
Russians like
their leaders to
take charge. Of
something.

By Steven Erlanger

2



Bettmann Archive

Labor's Fruit
Producing more,
enjoying it less.

By Keith Bradsher

3



Archive Photos

Doctor, Will That Hurt?
Medicine has
fashions too. It's
just that they're
called science.

By Sherwin B. Nuland

4

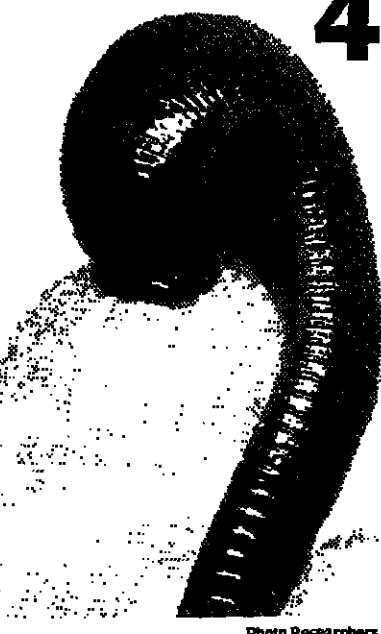


Photo Researchers

The Great Asian Steeple Chase

By ALLEN R. MYERSON

THE skyscraper was born and raised, and raised some more, in the United States, defining the nation's proudest cities, enshrining its largest corporations and giving airline pilots the willies. But just as skyscrapers are leveling off here, they are reaching their gawky maturity in the Far East. Of the world's 10 tallest buildings finished in the 1990's or under construction, only one is in this country — the headquarters for an overambitious Atlanta bank whose finances turned so shaky a few years ago that it was swallowed by a hostile buyer. The other nine are in Asia, including twin towers in Malaysia that, when completed next year, will be the world's tallest.

In the Far East, every few years a new building claims the Tallest-in-Asia title: the Kompleks Tun Abdul Razak Building in Penang, Malaysia, in 1985; the Overseas Union Bank Centre in Singapore in 1986; the Bank of China Tower in Hong Kong in 1989; Central Plaza, also in Hong Kong, in 1992, and next year, the Petronas towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Why? The question in Asia is, "Why

not?" "They all want to show off," said I.M. Pei, the architect, just back from discussing a new headquarters for the Bank of China in Beijing. "Everyone wants to outbid everyone else."

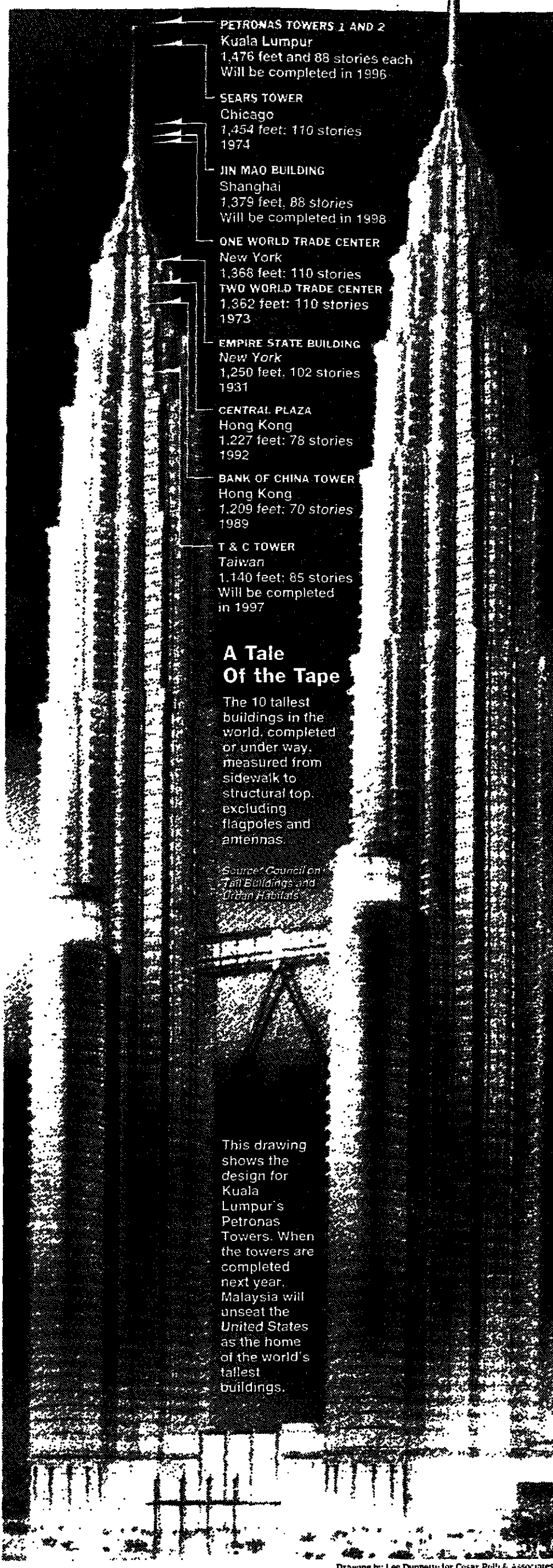
Kuala Lumpur's landmark will be 22 feet taller than Chicago's Sears Tower, built way back in 1974 and dubbed "the world's tallest real estate problem" before Sears, Roebuck & Company unloaded it last year.

See-Through Buildings

Although Asia's upstart economies are expanding much more rapidly than America's, the architectural space race turns on more than economic growth rates. In the 1980's real estate speculators in the United States built office towers with all the space companies need into the next millennium, and maybe into the one after that. Despite several years of economic growth, many American cities still have vacancy rates higher than 20 percent, their downtowns filled with see-through buildings.

No longer is the demand for office space growing as fast as the economy. Cost-crazed corporations terrorize their staffs with vast layoffs even when their sales

Continued on page 4



PETRONAS TOWERS 1 AND 2
Kuala Lumpur
1,476 feet and 88 stories each
Will be completed in 1996.

SEARS TOWER
Chicago
1,454 feet; 110 stories
1974

JIN MAO BUILDING
Shanghai
1,378 feet; 88 stories
Will be completed in 1998

ONE WORLD TRADE CENTER
New York
1,368 feet; 110 stories
TWO WORLD TRADE CENTER
1,362 feet; 110 stories
1973

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
New York
1,250 feet; 102 stories
1931

CENTRAL PLAZA
Hong Kong
1,227 feet; 78 stories
1992

BANK OF CHINA TOWER
Hong Kong
1,209 feet; 70 stories
1989

T & C TOWER
Taiwan
1,140 feet; 85 stories
Will be completed
in 1997

A Tale Of the Tape

The 10 tallest buildings in the world, completed or under way, measured from sidewalk to structural top, excluding flagpoles and antennas.

Source: Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat

This drawing shows the design for Kuala Lumpur's Petronas Towers. When the towers are completed next year, Malaysia will unseat the United States as the home of the world's tallest buildings.

Drawing by Lee Dummett for Cesar Pelli & Associates

The World

A New Terror Stalks Russians: The Weak Ruler

By STEVEN ERLANGER

NOBODY knows better than Boris Yeltsin that Russians like their leaders strong. Their history teaches them that diffuse power is synonymous with chaos — and only sets the stage for a new cycle of despotism.

Three years ago, the Russian President abruptly cut short a state visit to Beijing to attend to domestic politics. "The master," he explained, "must return to restore order."

But today, with debacles and disasters across the vastness of Russia, the master seems either to be missing or too exhausted to impose the kind of strong central authority that Russians traditionally require from their leaders. On key issues these days, Mr. Yeltsin would make Ronald Reagan look compulsive.

The result is a pervasive disorientation on the part of the population, a sense of distance from authority and an increasing alienation from government and politics in general.

Mr. Yeltsin's popularity ratings are in the low single figures, while the same opinion polls suggest that nearly half of Russians do not intend to vote in this year's parliamentary elections.

A Coalition of Sorts

Authority is diffuse and fractured, as Mr. Yeltsin presides over what may charitably be called a coalition Government. He and his Prime Minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, are often not in tune; the Defense, Interior and Security ministries report directly to Mr. Yeltsin, not to Mr. Chernomyrdin at all, but largely do as they please.

Other countries are messy, but Russia has a special problem figuring out how to respond to disorder, because it has no experience with any middle ground between authoritarianism and chaos. As a result, the absence of one seems synonymous with the other.

After destroying the challenge of the old

holdover Soviet parliament in October 1993, Mr. Yeltsin sought a quick fix: a new Constitution that gives Russia's democratically elected president czar-like power over both the Government and the legislature.

But there was a flaw: the strengthening of the presidency did not make up for the loss of the Communist Party as the long arm of his power beyond the Kremlin. Combined with the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the grassroots development of a semi-market economy, central authority is weak, leaving Mr. Yeltsin the formally powerful master of a Kremlin court funded by the new financial oligarchy of bankers and businessmen.

Mr. Yeltsin, in his latest incarnation, is an increasingly ineffectual autocrat who is more and more entwined in the self-referential bureaucratic struggles of the Kremlin, and at a distance from the more real world outside.

In many Russian minds, then, the gradual disintegration of Mr. Yeltsin as a figure of popular authority seems only the latest chapter in a larger disintegration — of

In the land of Stalin and the Czars, the sight of hostage-takers seizing a city seems like medieval chaos.

empire, of social order and of national pride — that began in the years of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Responses to horrible events like the deadly earthquake on Sakhalin Island, the seizing of 2,000 hostages by Chechen terrorists in Budyonovsk, a southern Russia city, or indeed the entire bungled effort to suppress the rebellion in Chechnya itself have been decided upon almost without reference to the real interests of the populace or the state.



Even despots can arouse nostalgia for Russians, in the face of disorder. A Moscow woman stands over a toppled statue of Stalin.

There is a formalism to the state, which has the outlines of a democracy but not the substance, says Aleksandr Pumpysky, the editor of *Novoye Vremya*. "Power, separated from the country and even from reality, acts in its own interests and for itself. And even terrible confrontations with reality, like Budyonovsk, make little difference."

The state, for example, decrees that foreign vodka should not be sold in kiosks, but it is everywhere for sale. The state promises aid to the victims of the Sakhalin earthquake, but never delivers. The President orders a halt to aerial bombing of Chechen villages, but the military bombs anyway. Special forces storm the hospital at Budyonovsk to free the hostages there, and then Moscow argues that it was all a spontaneous, "emotional overreaction."

The events in Budyonovsk were a terrible shock, and are only beginning to be digested. It seems medieval, Mr. Pumpysky said, "when a gang may invade a village or city and do whatever they please, without interference from the forces of order." It is a reflection of how much of Russia lives free from central state control.

Medieval indeed. What many Russians are reminded of these days is the "Time of Troubles" at the end of the 16th century,

Yeltsin's power seems limited to the Kremlin court, like that of an enfeebled autocrat.

when Moscow's authority was split and weak.

For roughly 30 years after the death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 (though some date the period from the death of Boris Godunov in 1605), Russia went through a period of atrocious suffering and devastation, as anarchy bands ran riot in a starving, increasingly lawless country. The Russian term, "Smutnoye Vremya," really means Time of Vagueness, Uncertainty, Confusion or Disturbance, and it was manipulated by various pretenders to the throne.

The very weakness of central authority and of the czars of this period, historians suggest, helped reconcile Russians to the reinforcement of absolutist rule. When these same powers were exercised by someone with the will and ferocity of Peter the Great, however, the society came in for a severe

shock.

To some Russians, like Oleg Rumyantsev, a constitutional scholar and former deputy, there is a similar danger now. A more energetic, authoritarian and popular figure than Mr. Yeltsin would find himself with more power than many liberal Russians regard as healthy for the state, which is one reason why Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy thinks the Constitution is so wonderful.

The Czar of Disorder

It is without question a time of disorder, Mr. Pumpysky said. But Mr. Yeltsin is playing the traditional czarist role, managing conflicts within the court to preserve his own power there, relying on the traditional passivity of the Russian people, long alienated from any sense of control over absolutist government.

The sense of disorder at the heart of the state, ironically, is leading only to a deeper alienation and passivity, says Sergei Panarin, a historian who concentrates on the relationship between Russians and their former subjects.

"People are tired, hopeless and mistrust power," he said. "After Budyonovsk, the sense of powerlessness is even stronger, the sense that a weak power cannot help them."



"America Held Hostage" gave birth to "Nightline" on ABC.

Hostage-Taking: Tactic Whose Time Is Now

Continued from page 1

million, a huge sum for the period.

Although the Japanese did put prison camps near some potential military targets, the big wars of this century by and large did not involve the use of the hostage weapon.

John Keegan, the British military historian and defense editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, noted that Hitler's "curious legalistic streak" prompted the Nazis to generally follow the Geneva Convention on their treatment of Western prisoners. The Germans,

Novices vow never to negotiate, but soon they learn.

he said, were also constrained by a fear that the Allies might retaliate in kind. Neither the North Koreans nor the North Vietnamese used prisoners as human shields, though both had ample opportunities.

The Munich Olympics in 1972, with the seizing of Israeli athletes by Palestinian terrorists, marked the advent of a new era, in which blanket news coverage of an event was the goal rather than a byproduct.

Throughout the 1980's, Islamic groups, the Red Brigades and others took hostages, and turned governments upside down. Pres-

ident Reagan swore he would never negotiate, and then ended up nearly destroying his second term with the covert sale of arms to Iran in a largely failed attempt to free American hostages held in Lebanon.

Noel Koch, a former senior counterterrorism official who runs TranSecur, a private security concern, said: "When you're new to this business, it's very easy to swallow this 'no negotiations' thing. I can tell you, the first time you manage one of these things, that goes out the window."

Over the years, hostage-takers have learned a lot about how to frustrate the West's counterterrorism commands. The Bosnian Serbs, for example, made sure to scatter their prisoners at a variety of remote locales, making rescue missions all but impossible. Russian soldiers had little luck in dislodging an enemy that fired weapons while hiding behind civilian captives.

So, is the late 20th century going to end up being the Age of Hostages in military history? Mr. Keegan argues not, saying the tactic has limited effectiveness, since after a while "people harden their hearts."

Robert Kagan, former member of the State Department's policy planning staff, was less sanguine. Allowing the rogues of the world's new conflicts to break the rules invites imitation, he said.

"People have said you could somehow cauterize this conflict, and keep it from disrupting the state system," Mr. Kagan said of the events in Bosnia. "But ultimately, history makes it clear that you can't cauterize these things. Retreat by the state system only accelerates the challenges."

The New Symbol of Germany

Faith in a Scrap of Paper

By NATHANIEL C. NASH

TO this day, Germans of a certain age will throw out a passing remark when someone lights up a Camel, Pall Mall or Lucky Strike. They remember the days right after the Second World War, when Germany's economy was in ruins and the Reichsmark was nothing but paper. American smokes were currency then, one of the few pillars of stability that shaken Germans could hold onto.

Then, on June 20, 1948, the Deutsche mark was born — another offshoot of the Western occupation. All those living in West Germany were handed 40 marks and told the money would be legal tender the following day.

In a stroke, fears of inflation were ended. So was rationing. And cigarettes returned to their rightful place as a consumer item.

That day 47 years ago proved a turning point for the German people. The Deutsche mark, integrated into the Western currency system and protected by Germany's central bank, would fuel their postwar revival and later their leadership of Europe's economy.

And it would turn into the new national symbol for a people whose old ones had come to stand for the century's worst evils.

Perhaps the mark as a symbol does not inspire Germans as Bach, Beethoven or Goethe once did. But neither does it disappoint and shame them, as did the Kaisers, the generals and Hitler.

Breaking With History

"Germans today have a broken relationship with their history," said Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, in a recent interview. "They can't parade. They can't salute a flag. They're afraid to show nationalism. The only safe symbol they have is the mark. It is the one image that to them represents freedom, prosperity and a coming back into the international community."

Polls have found that almost 80 percent identify their Germanness with the stability, strength and international prestige of the mark. This reflects the reality that even now, Germans cannot escape the memory of how the Third Reich misused their heritage. The ghastly scientific experimentation, the veneration of Wagner, the use of classical music to lull victims in extermination camps, the manipulation of feelings about ethnic roots are all too recent.

The new mark, however, is different.

Talk to Germans about it, and they say it is the reason for, or a symbol of, the postwar prosperity. They know they are among the world's highest paid workers, with the most leisure time, vacation and holidays.

The first thing most will mention is how cheap it is to travel abroad. With an unmistakable smugness, they say their money goes farther and farther each year. It is not new for Germans, who live in one of the most populated areas in the world, to feel

limited by their borders; but now they seem mainly a nation of tireless travelers.

Talk to Germans about their money and you find that the Bundesbank holds an almost sacred place in this culture, with many giving it more credit for the postwar recovery than they give to their political

leaders. The German central bank was given a mandate 38 years ago to do nothing more than defend the value of the mark; it has been so successful that the mark is now Europe's dominant currency, and the Bundesbank is Europe's unofficial central bank.

"Germans pray three times a day to the Bundesbank," said Ulrich Beckmann, a vice president at Deutsche Bank. "It is above criticism. Politicians will attack each other, but not the Bundesbank."

While some interpret this mercantilistic fixation as German arrogance exercised on an economic plane, economists say a more

complex thought process is at work.

Most of the war generation experienced two crippling hyperinflations within 24 years. In the early 1920's, the Weimar Republic's mark fell from about four to more than four trillion to the dollar. Then, in the three years following the war, inflation soared almost as much, wiping out vast amounts of middle-class wealth again.

Teaching the Young

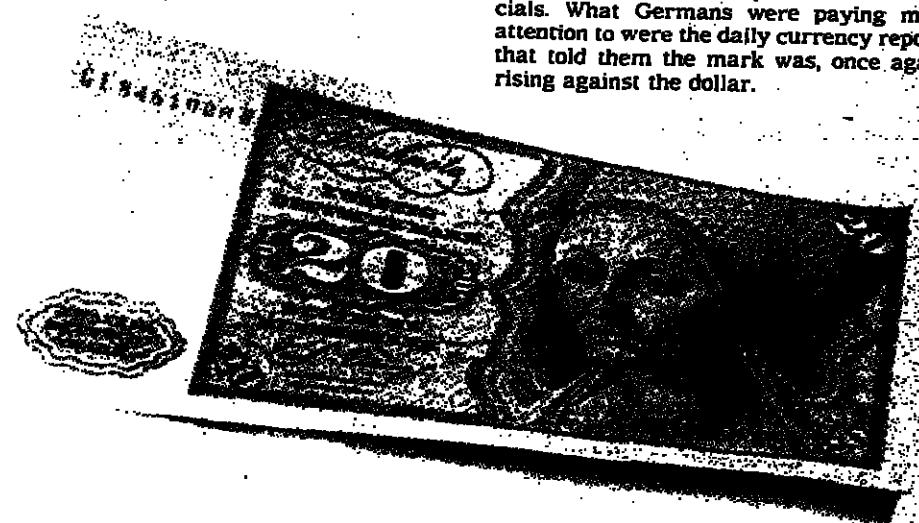
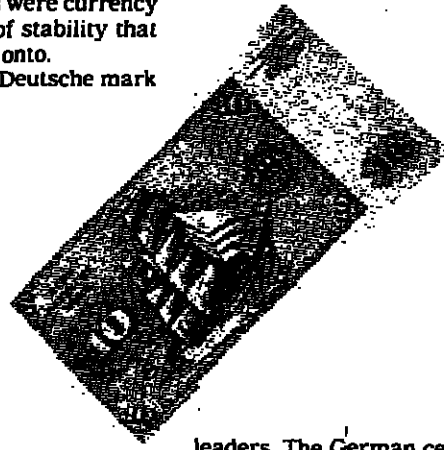
The trauma was so intense that Germans still fear its return. So they are among the most conservative investors; only 5 percent own stock, compared with more than 25 percent of Americans. Their savings rate is among the world's highest, their level of household debt among the lowest.

"There isn't a German household today that has not lost considerable amounts of wealth in this century," said Dieter Lindenlaub, the Bundesbank's chief historian. And economists say Germans have done a remarkable job at passing such fears on to succeeding generations.

The Bundesbank plays an enormous role in reinforcing this fear. "They are always raising the issues of the past, the hyperinflation of the 1920's and the 1940's," said Manfred M. J. Neumann, an economics professor at the University of Bonn.

Should Germans boast about their accomplishments? They really don't need to. It is true that their new start was decreed for them by the occupying forces in 1948. Still, they have made the plan work and have gone on to demonstrate that balanced budgets, low inflation and high investment create over the long term more wealth than deficit spending, inflation and excess consumption.

But were Germans commemorating the creation of the mark last week? Hardly. There was only a bit of ceremony — a speech or a comment by Bundesbank officials. What Germans were paying more attention to were the daily currency reports that told them the mark was, once again, rising against the dollar.



JOHN KEEGAN

The Nation

Productivity Is All, But It Doesn't Pay Well

By KEITH BRADSHAW

WASHINGTON It is a principle as old as capitalism and the antithesis of Marxism: workers should reap according to their labors. Yet over the last six years, compensation for American workers seems to have stagnated even as they have worked ever more efficiently and produced ever more goods.

The trend is especially striking because it breaks one of the most enduring patterns in American economic history. Workers have fairly consistently collected about two-thirds of the nation's economic output in the form of wages, salaries and benefits. Owners of capital, like stocks or bonds or small businesses, have collected the other third, in the form of dividends, profits and investment gains.

"It is remarkable how constant labor's share has

To each according to his efficiency, right? Not anymore, in this capitalist society.

been over the last 150 years," said Lawrence Katz, a former chief economist at the Labor Department. "This is one of the strongest regularities of advanced economies."

Wages and salaries and benefits actually climbed slightly faster than productivity for a while in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Productivity moved ahead a little faster than compensation during the late 1970's and through much of the 1980's. But it seems that the real gap opened after that.

The strongest evidence so far that workers are receiving less of the fruits of their labors came last week, when the Labor Department revised its estimates of wage and compensation growth. After adjusting for inflation, average wages and salaries apparently fell 2.3 percent over the 12-month period that ended in March. Productivity rose 2.1 percent during the same period.

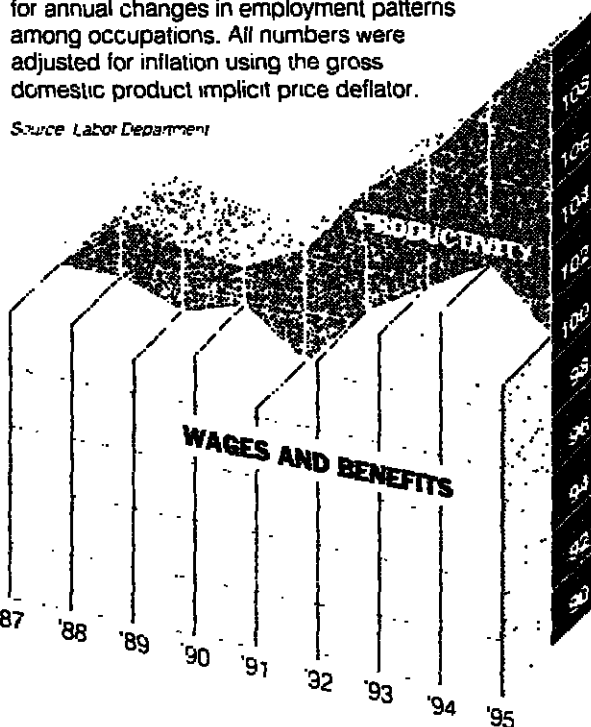
Include fringe benefits, and the current numbers

Less for Their Labor

Productivity and worker compensation per hour, as an index where 1987 equals 100.

The productivity figures are total U.S. output (minus farm products) for the first quarter of each year. The wages and benefits figures include overtime and are for non-farm private industry each March, weighted for annual changes in employment patterns among occupations. All numbers were adjusted for inflation using the gross domestic product implicit price deflator.

Source: Labor Department



look even worse for the wage-earners. Overall compensation fell 3 percent in the 12-month period through March, as companies and state and local governments provided fewer health care benefits.

The drop has provoked a profusion of historical comparisons. "A high-capital income society is no longer a middle-income society but something reminiscent of the Gilded Age," said Bradford DeLong, a former deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for



For decades, those who labored collected two-thirds of the nation's income. That share is shrinking now.

policy analysis in the Clinton Administration.

Conservative economists question whether the new pattern will persist. People will tend to leave companies that consistently pay them less than the value of their work, they contend, so companies will have to increase pay as their workers produce more.

Wages may be falling because many of the workers now entering the labor force are poorly educated and therefore have less value to employers, said John C. Weicher, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute, a conservative research group here. The declining value of young American workers reflects the decline of the nation's educational system, he said, adding that during the late 19th century, the arrival of millions of poorly educated immigrants also held down wages.

Paychecks vs. Dividend Checks

The Labor Department's new figures are particularly striking because they suggest that wage problems in the work force do not just reflect a widening gap between high-paid workers and low-paid workers. People who rely on paychecks also appear to be losing ground to people with dividends and investment gains.

The Labor Department figures are not the only word; data from the Commerce Department show a relatively modest erosion of labor's overall share of the

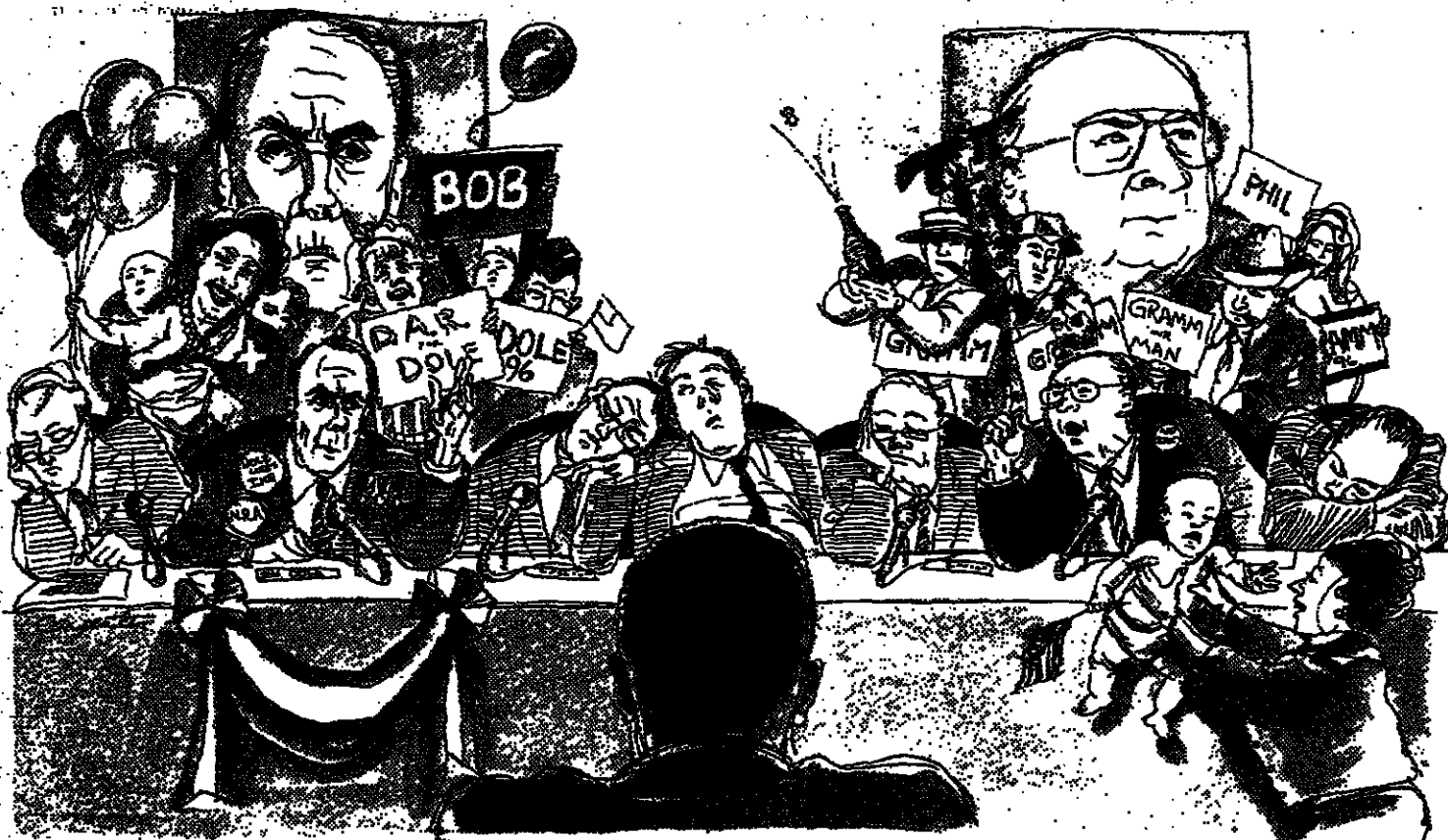
nation's goods and services. But those figures are scheduled for a broad recalculation at the end of this year, and Professor Paul Krugman at Stanford University, who has argued that inequality among workers is more of a problem than an overall shrinkage of employment compensation, said that he would not change his mind until discrepancies among the two departments' figures are addressed.

No matter how the numbers are calculated, workers with few skills seem to be losing out in the struggle for prosperity in America, Mr. Krugman noted. "We're only asking whether it goes to highly skilled professions or to capital," he said.

Experts offer many explanations for falling pay. They include the increasing automation of workplaces, more competition from foreign countries and the declining power of labor unions.

But there are fewer arguments about the effects on American society if the trend continues for many years.

"If we lose our middle class and become a two-tiered society, we not only risk the nation's future prosperity but also its social coherence and stability," said Labor Secretary Robert Reich. "As the economy grows, people who work the machines and clean the offices and provide the basic goods and services are supposed to share in the gains, but that hasn't been happening."



Primary Politics

In Congress, It's Nearly 1996

By ADAM CLYMER

WASHINGTON The Senate majority leader had it all figured out. He would get the Congress to move quickly on a litmus issue that would guarantee support from the key element in his party.

That was in 1960, and the Senate majority leader was Lyndon Johnson. He arranged a Congressional session to follow the party nominating conventions so that a new minimum wage bill could be passed and the Democrats' concerns for the working man demonstrated.

History repeated itself, sort of, when Bob Dole maneuvered last week to kill the nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. to be Surgeon General, thereby pleasing anti-abortion forces and the right generally and one-upping Senator Phil Gramm, who has wanted to slay the Foster-dragon himself.

The First Primary

Despite ritual denials from Mr. Dole and others, Presidential politics was plainly at work. Democrats scoffed at "the first Republican primary" just as Republicans fumed in 1960 that Johnson was misusing the legislative process for partisan gain by putting off the minimum wage issue until close to the election.

But there are important differences. This time it was 17 months before the election instead of 3. Mr. Dole was playing politics with Senate business — arranging for Dr.

Foster's nomination to be killed by a brief filibuster, since he had enough votes to keep a filibuster alive but not enough to defeat the nomination on the merits — in pursuit of his party's nomination, not the general election. Moreover, Mr. Dole succeeded. Johnson did not. He got the Senate to pass the bill raising the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour, but the House would not go along. And he and John F. Kennedy did not have the issue for the campaign.

It is commonplace for one party to accuse the other of manipulating Congressional business to help its chances for the White House. But it is also usually wrong. The lawmakers are generally far less worried about electing a President than about re-electing themselves.

One recent Congress did seem to be dedicated to affecting a Presidential election. In 1982, the Democrats went to great lengths to embarrass George Bush. They arranged vote after vote on extending emergency unemployment compensation. They stalled on a family leave bill until not long before Election Day. They put nice-sounding bills before him that they expected him to veto so they could attack him for that. The most spectacular was their campaign reform measure, which passed in the House only after Speaker Thomas S. Foley personally guaranteed reluctant Democrats that Mr. Bush would veto the bill.

Since their nominee won the election, by one standard the Congressional Democrats won. But the gridlock "fed the image of neither institution being able to do something," said Charles O. Jones, a Congress-

sional scholar at the Brookings Institution, and ended up damaging the Democrats in Congress. They lost a dozen House seats and only held their own in the Senate.

In the Foster debate, too, the Republicans showed that they are better at playing politics in Congress. Senator Edward M. Kennedy insisted it was not fair to Dr. Foster to have to vote on ending a filibuster, which needs 60 votes. So Mr. Dole came back with a list that showed there had been 24 filibusters against nominees since 1968, including a couple Mr. Kennedy had led. And he insisted that breaking filibusters was the normal way the Senate now does business.

What Was Fair Then

Nor is it only the Democrats who find consistency a hobgoblin of political failure. In 1986, when Democrats were filibustering against a judicial nominee named Clarence Manion, Mr. Dole complained, "I hope we will do what is fair and what we customarily do in this chamber and that is give this man an up-or-down vote." Mr. Dole had his way. The filibuster was broken. Democratic filibusters have never defeated a nominee.

Of course, this skirmish is not over for Mr. Dole. Ann F. Lewis, a former Democratic operative now working for Planned Parenthood, was sorry for Dr. Foster's loss, but said that standing against abortion worked better in Republican nominating politics than in general elections. "Bob Dole might have won the straw poll today," she said, "but this issue has a habit of swinging the other way in the general election."

One Perverse Distinction New York Can't Claim

By JOSEPH BERGER

It is an article of faith among New Yorkers that if it happens in the Big Apple it is either top of the heap or bottom of the barrel.

The famous New Yorker cover by Saul Steinberg showing the Manhattan skyline dwarfing the rest of the United States is a wry expression of New York City's outsized ego. That self-centeredness is also evident in the best-worst way New Yorkers rank their museums and their murder rate, their home teams and homeless, their roguish politicians and percolating night life.

Yet despite the way many of them gripe about New York City's schools as if they were in the national cellar, they are, by several measures, better than most urban school systems.

'His Brother Was Worse'

With 47.5 percent of the city's students scoring above grade level on reading tests and 50.3 percent above grade level in math, according to results released June 12, New York City fares better than all but one of the 10 largest urban systems, and the gap with first place San Diego is small. In Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Philadelphia, only a third of the students read above the national average, though they perform somewhat better in mathematics.

New Yorkers long exasperated with their schools may see the distinction as something like the tribute in the story about a scoundrel's funeral where no one could be found to deliver a eulogy until one mourner piped up: "His brother was worse!" Still, New York City's educational ranking, experts say, tells much about its uniqueness among cities.

For one thing, New York City's sprawling geography and its place as the world's center of finance and communications has allowed it to retain more of a middle class willing to send its children to public schools than cities like Detroit or Newark, experts say. Economic class correlates closely with academic achievement, and middle-class families in leafy neighborhoods like Bayside and Douglaston in Queens — where 80 percent of the students scored above grade level — tend to be more demanding of their schools.

"You've got a wider mix of students than most school systems that have largely been abandoned by the middle class," said Michael Casserly, director of the Council of Great City Schools, which keeps statistics on the 50 largest systems.

As the nation's legendary port for immigrants, the city attracts thousands of students who may be poor but are hungry for the achievement that may have eluded their nomadic parents. It is even favored by its particular immigrant mix. The city's Asians, for example, tend more often to come from relatively stable countries like China and Korea than from countries like Vietnam and Cambodia where children

were swept up in political turbulence and lost crucial school years.

"With immigrant populations, you get high-achieving kids, but you also get kids who are illiterate in their own language," said Diane Ravitch, author of "The Great School Wars: A History of New York City Public Schools" (Basic Books, 1974). "But compared to other cities New York has a more dynamic mix of the kids who are incredibly ambitious and striving."

Reading and math data, of course, must be interpreted delicately. The 10 largest cities use five different exams, test different grades and sometimes exclude all bilingual and special education students, thereby inflating their scores.

Still, New York City — which in recent weeks has been struggling with a departing chancellor, a flurry of sexual abuse incidents involving teachers and school guards, spoiled food in some lunch programs and decaying school buildings — is nevertheless blessed by several hoary traditions.

Emanuel Tobler, a professor of planning at New York University, cites the city's

In a town that wants even its faults to stand out from the crowd, the schools won't cooperate.

strong civil service system and that it is linked to merit. Just as its public housing managers are among the nation's best, so its teaching and administrative staffs have been somewhat shielded from the patronage and nepotism dogging other cities.

Tom Loveless, who studies education policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, points out that New York State's Regents examinations force teachers to teach to a moderately high standard. And, he notes, New York City spends more per pupil than many urban systems, particularly those in California and Texas.

Finally, because of its vibrancy and cultural life, the city has always attracted more than its share of imaginative people, and so have its schools. Over the decades, it has come up with some of the country's most celebrated innovations, including some of the first selective schools in the country, like the Bronx High School of Science and Stuyvesant, which have helped it retain bright children whose parents might otherwise depart for the suburbs. It is no accident that New York City turns out a sizable percentage of the 40 winners of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

"New York City is a very sophisticated town," conceded Eugene Campbell, superintendent of Newark's ailing public schools, "and they know how to deal with things on a sophisticated level."

Ideas & Trends

Medical Fads: Bran, Midwives and Leeches

By SHERWIN B. NULAND

BETTER watch out or the pendulum of medical dogma will bash your head in. It swings back and forth far more often than most people realize, and with far more velocity. Last week's report that testosterone's role in male aggression may be quite the opposite of what has long been thought is only the most recent example of physicians' tendency to flip-flop dramatically, and with great confidence.

Thirty years ago, patients with diverticulitis, an inflammation of small outpouchings of the colon, were routinely treated with a diet low in roughage. There was no uncertainty about this course of action because decades of experience and clinical studies had verified its value. And yet, only a few years later medical opinion reversed: decreased roughage was found to be not a panacea but a cause of the disease. This new medical discovery was announced with the same assuredness and supported by just as much evidence as had been used for precisely the opposite viewpoint.

Such pendulum swings suggest that medical science is much more of an art than anyone wants to admit. And one can pull many more examples from the history of medicine. The lead article in the June 15 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine* describes the increased risk for breast cancer in postmenopausal women who are given hormone replacement therapy. This is well within memory of the teaching that hormone treatment does not affect the likelihood of cancer at all. The data that supported the old opinion seemed just as unequivocal as today's contradicting data.

Leeches are Back

Leeches, a staple of the therapeutic arsenal for more than 2,000 years, began to disappear from American pharmacy shelves after the mid-19th century French physician Pierre Louis used statistical methods to show that there is no benefit to removing blood from a patient's body. Now the little worms are back in style, albeit locally, to decrease the congestion during certain kinds of reconstructive surgery.

The advent of antiseptics and modern obstetrics Sherwin B. Nuland, a clinical professor of surgery at the Yale School of Medicine, is the author of "How We Die: Reflections on Life's Final Chapter."

near the turn of the 20th century demanded perineal shaving, absolute sterility and a surgical aura for childbirth, until it was shown that such precautions were unnecessary. Today's hospitals strive to create the same atmosphere that was present during home delivery a century ago.

And what about breast cancer? Until late in the 19th century, attempts to cure it by surgical means were almost always futile. Most physicians, in fact, had never seen a patient survive more than a few years after an operation. And so a mood of what historians call "therapeutic nihilism" prevailed; many afflicted women thought it useless or even harmful to seek medical help, and their physicians agreed. And then,

Physicians flip-flop dramatically, and with unabashed confidence.

along came Dr. William Halsted in the mid-1880's to point out that the real problem was surgical timidity. If operations were extensive enough, he argued, many women would be saved. Halsted's introduction of the radical mastectomy resulted in a cure rate so impressive that his procedure became the gold standard against which all other forms of treatment were measured. For decades, very few doctors questioned the wisdom of mastectomies, regardless of stage of the cancer or individual variation in the malignancy.

But radical mastectomy became a victim of its own success. Recognizing that cures were possible, patients began to seek medical help earlier in the course of disease. For these women, less radical operations were eventually shown to be just as effective.

The drastic shifts in breast cancer treatment, from nihilism to radicalism and then back toward minimalism are due to several factors: new knowledge, earlier diagnosis and a changed cultural perspective on what patients find acceptable. All of these are easily explainable to the general public. What is more difficult for most people, though, is to accept that medical care is often based on much less solid scientific evidence than has been assumed.



An illustration for Boccaccio's "Decameron" depicts a time when leeches were a popular medical treatment.

Unlike other areas in which fads come and go, medical styles are meant to be supported by irrefutable evidence. That assumption is so far off the mark that the term "medical science" is practically an oxymoron. Dr. David Eddy of the Jackson Hole Group has estimated that no more than 15 percent of medical interventions are supported by reliable scientific evidence.

When the new testosterone findings were reported in *The New York Times* last week, Dr. William J. Bremner of the University of Washington was quoted on the vagaries of hormone research. "It's more of an art form than a science form," he said. His comment is applicable to virtually all medical practice. Because of individual variations among patients and physicians, clinical medicine will always be in large measure an

art, and that is a good thing.

Clinical theory and decision-making are a mix of science, experience, contemporary culture, authoritarianism, personal bias and even emotion. Each time a factor changes, the stage is set for one pendulum or another to begin its journey to the other side.

With increased recognition of the present confusing state of affairs, attempts are being made to make a science of biomedical science. Even the Federal Government has put an oar in the water, by establishing the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to encourage the investigation of long-term therapeutic outcomes. If this keeps up, who knows? Perhaps one day the pendulum will stop swinging altogether. But I wouldn't stake my life on it.

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SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY

The Great Asian Steeple Chase

Continued from page 1

expand. They hand out cellular phones and laptop computers to their sales, audit and service people, telling them to hit the road and stay there. And those employees who still haunt company premises find that while they once sprawled out in offices as large as hotel rooms, they are now crammed into spaces the size of hotel bathrooms.

Offices Like Hotels

In fact, companies like the Ernst & Young accounting firm run many of their offices just like hotels, allowing employees to check in only temporarily. "I'm not sure how the staff thinks about it when they have 37 people operating at the same desk," said Ken Townsend, managing partner in Dallas of the firm's subsidiary, the E & Y Kenneth Leventhal Real Estate Group. "But management thinks it's great."

In the United States, skyscrapers have become gauche, symbols of executive ego and corporate extravagance, objects of shareholder and neighborhood scorn. Donald Trump's schemes for raising the world's tallest building on Manhattan's West Side were soon discounted more than his junk bonds. A skyscraper planned for Columbus Circle has come no closer to construction than Columbus came to Asia.

Companies now go for suburban greenery. The tallest building at Microsoft's headquarters near Seattle soars three stories, outstripped by the surrounding Douglas firs. Could there be a Microsoft megatower in the works? "Oh no," said Erin Carney, speaking for the company. "For us, what's truly important is the products and the software you produce, not a flashy, tall building." Arriviste Asians, meanwhile, are jumping straight from rice paddies to high-rises. Here in Guangzhou, office towers stand right near apartments with no indoor plumbing, where residents begin their days by emptying chamber pots.

No Sewers

The metropolitan area of Jakarta, Indonesia, has 16 million people and a new tower that rises higher than New York's former Pan Am Building, but, as yet, no sewers. In Engineering News-Record magazine, Rem Koolhaas, the prominent Dutch architect, questioned the wisdom of building skyscrapers for raising, as he put it, "chickens on the 40th floor."

As the high-rise business has dried up in the United States, the nation's master builders fly off to court Asian executives and ministers. Mr. Pei

designed the Bank of China building in Hong Kong and Cesar Pelli of New Haven has the Kuala Lumpur commission. Mr. Pelli vigorously denies reports that in order to win the commission he had to promise the Malaysian Prime Minister that he would top the Sears tower. He says he won the job by designing distinctively Malaysian buildings, although quarter-mile-high towers have not figured prominently in the country's architectural history. Meanwhile, Mr. Pelli's plans for a skyscraper in Chicago have languished for five years, with nobody willing to write the necessarily tall check.

With the start of even loftier buildings planned in Chongqing, China, and Hong Kong this year, Asians are just beginning to learn a few American-style lessons in high-rise economics. Japan has already crashed, leaving real estate investors unable to even guess how much their property is worth. Hong Kong, where a parking space once sold for \$500,000, is also teetering; real estate values there are now off more than 10 percent from their peak and the Chinese Communists are due to take over in two years. The next victim could be Shanghai. Western-style offices were virtually unknown there until about a decade ago, but Shanghai is confidently putting up the equivalent of five new Empire State Buildings for the fourth year in a row.

Everywhere but Up

"One thing we learned in the United States in the 1980's," said Anthony Downs, a global real estate specialist for the Brookings Institution and Salomon Brothers, "prices always have someplace to go but up." Some engineers question how well the Asian towers can withstand the region's natural forces, its earthquakes and typhoons, let alone its market forces. Then there are the supernatural forces.

Most major projects in many far Eastern nations require the blessings of feng shui masters, who are able to divine whether the sites, the designs, even the alignment of escalators, conform with ancient Daoist tenets. "They earn more than the architects do," Mr. Pei whispered, betraying a trace of annoyance. Mr. Pei, an American born in Guangzhou, said his Bank of China building in Hong Kong had won approval from one feng shui master. Then another discovered that Mr. Pei's angular building was shooting destructive rays at the Governor's mansion. Some strategic willow-planting defended the colonial residence. Still, it might be harder to propitiate the heavenly powers as they hear clanging Asian construction crews drawing ever closer.

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July 15/95

The War for Warner Music: You're On, Mr. Fuchs

By MARK LANDLER

ONE week after he was ousted as chairman of Time Warner's giant music division, Robert J. Morgado met his successor, Michael J. Fuchs, for lunch at the company's Rockefeller Center headquarters.

Over plates of pasta and tumblers of orange juice and sparkling water, Mr. Fuchs told Mr. Morgado that he planned to hew to tradition and give Warner's record executives broad authority over the day-to-day operations of the world's largest music company.

Like a lot of people in and around the company, Mr. Fuchs believed that Mr. Morgado — an industry outsider — and his unyielding management style had been at the root of the yearlong battle that had paralyzed the Warner Music Group. In 10 years at the helm of Home Box Office, Mr. Fuchs had built a reputation as a "suit" with a difference: a chief executive who understood the creative side of the entertainment business. He felt confident he could win the loyalty of Warner's top record executive, Doug Morris.

"I tried to make peace with Doug," Mr. Fuchs said. "My intention was to have a music guy run the music company, with me very involved."

Last Wednesday, barely a month after that lunch, Mr. Fuchs acknowledged very publicly that there would be no peace with Doug. He dismissed Mr. Morris, accusing him of trying to destabilize and seize control of a company made vulnerable by politically charged criticism of its involvement in gangsta rap.

For Bob Morgado, it feels a lot like vindication.

"I had a responsibility to a public company," Mr. Morgado said, in his first interview since leaving Time Warner. "I think some of the people on the music side thought they

only had a responsibility to themselves."

Though the power struggle inside Warner seems to have turned, the ultimate outcome remains unclear. Now, as Mr. Fuchs grapples to calm his unruly fiefdoms, he has been forced to realize that the problems at Warner Music went far deeper than Mr. Morgado himself. Indeed, the story of Mr. Morgado's rise and undoing is a cautionary tale of how to (and how not to) manage a complex modern company.

To be sure, the recent history of intrigue at Warner Music has been notoriously byzantine — a series of vicious permutations on the clash between "music men" like Mr. Morris, who started his career by writing the Chiffons' 1966 hit "Sweet Talkin' Guy," and suits like Mr. Morgado, the kind of executive whom record people say would know more about R.O.I. than R.E.M.

And, in recent weeks, Time Warner has been particularly seared by the spotlight since Senator Bob Dole and William J. Bennett, a former Cabinet member, accused the company of disseminating the pop-cultural equivalent of mustard gas: violent movies like "Natural Born Killers" and gangsta rap music with violent and sexually degrading lyrics.

But in fact, the same questions of governance and control — of balancing artistic license and corporate responsibility — are being played out across an increasingly skittish American cultural landscape. Last week, amid rising criticism, the Sony Corporation asked Michael Jackson to issue an apology for lyrics in his new album that some people say are anti-Semitic.

And the clashes of corporate culture that so scarred Warner Music can be seen as warning signals for what many expect will be a new round of corporate mergers, often of the hostile variety. When I.B.M. made its hostile bid for the software company Lotus earlier this month, Lotus feared for its creative culture.

If any company was going to get this



Michael J. Fuchs, above, must restore morale at Time Warner's music group, after the ouster of Robert J. Morgado.

balancing act right, it should have been Warner Music.

The company was cobbled together by Steven J. Ross, from a collection of independent record labels, each with its own history and culture. As the patriarch of Warner Communications, Mr. Ross had a genius for creating a coddling environment in which his executives could sign artists and develop their companies. Mr. Ross appointed an executive to oversee the music division. But that person mostly signed off on budgets.

Warner Brothers Records, the flagship label, was built by Mo Ostin, a music industry legend who started his career as the head of Frank Sinatra's label, Reprise. Atlantic Records, which became known as the premiere rock 'n' roll label, was started by Ahmet Ertegun, a urbane Turkish-born jazz buff. And Elektra, which enjoyed a renaissance in the 1980's as a hothouse for budding artists like 10,000 Maniacs and Tracy Chapman, was presided over by Robert Krasnow.

"Warner Music is not like the English parliament," said Stuart Hersch, the president of Warnvision, the division's video-production unit. "It's more like the Russian Republics."

It was into this unorthodox culture that Mr. Morgado, now 52 years old, stepped in 1983. At first, he seemed ideally suited to it. Once an obscure state budget analyst in Albany, Mr. Morgado became chief of staff to Hugh L. Carey, the Governor of New York from 1975 to 1983, largely by exploiting his boss's loose attention to detail.

"Bob Morgado used the derivative power bestowed on him by Hugh Carey in a very effective way," said Stanley Fink, the former Assembly Speaker, who is now a senior executive at Nynex.

At Warner, Mr. Morgado's first task was to clean up the mess from the company's disastrous investment in the Atari Corporation. Mr. Morgado forced out several executives, sold off a number of businesses, and slashed Warner's bloated overhead.

In 1985, he took over Warner's recorded music division, which at that time had revenues of less than \$1 billion and was a parochial American business. Mr. Morgado initially ignored the domestic record labels. Instead, he focused on building a global network of labels that could distribute Warner's American artists and nurture local artists of their own.

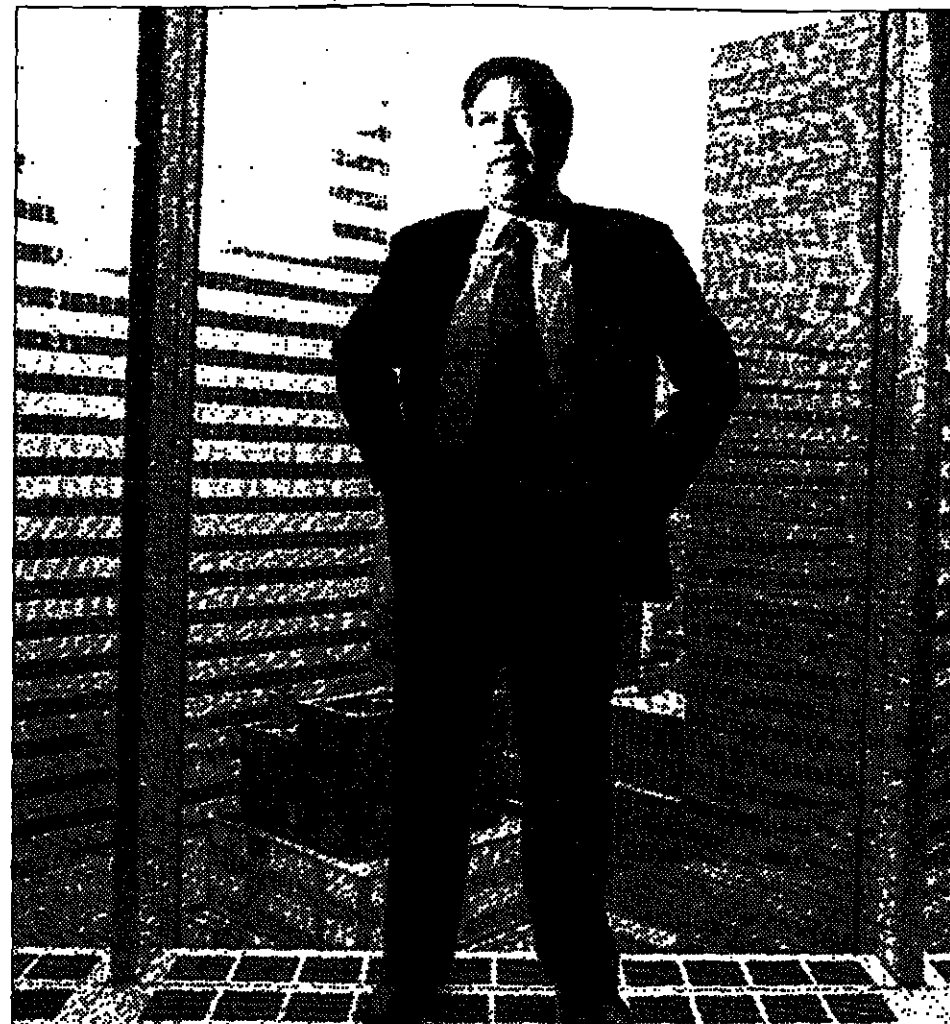
Through a flurry of acquisitions, Mr. Morgado extended Warner's reach into 39 countries. He also expanded Warner's involvement in the music-publishing business and in the direct-marketing of music to consumers. As a result, Time Warner now has chart-topping performers in Japan, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. And more than half of the Warner Music's 1993 revenues of \$3.99 billion came from non-United States markets.

"He took a tremendous risk in backing investments overseas," said Ramon Lopez, the chairman of Warner Music International, who became Mr. Morgado's most important ally inside the company.

Mr. Morgado's fortunes soured in 1994 when he turned his eye to Warner's successful — but aging — domestic label executives. While Mr. Morgado defends his efforts to exert control over the entire company, he allows that his command of company politics was less than deft.

First, he promoted Mr. Morris, who was head of Atlantic Records, to oversee Warner's three domestic labels. That offended Mr. Ostin.

Mr. Morgado further bolstered the pressure on Mr. Ostin, who was then 66, by asking him to set a date for his retirement. Mr. Ostin, who had turned Warner Brothers into the blockbuster label of Madonna, Paul Simon, the Talking Heads, and R.E.M., left the company rather than



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

submit to Mr. Morgado's demands. Mr. Ostin declined to comment for this article.

At the same time, Mr. Morgado forced Mr. Krasnow to leave Elektra. Immediately, record executives tarred Mr. Morgado for being insensitive to the elder statesmen in Warner's creative ranks.

"It's one of the areas where I do have some regret," Mr. Morgado said, adding that he should have raised the issue of succession with Mr. Ostin much earlier, so that it didn't come as such a shock to him.

Several current and former Warner executives said that Mr. Morgado's actions were symptomatic of his more pervasive disregard for the folkways of the record business. "The music business is about passion," said Mr. Krasnow. "Bob always referred to us as 'content providers,' a term that used to offend me terribly."

Mr. Morgado's travails soon worsened. As chief operating officer of Warner's domestic operations, Mr. Morris assumed he would appoint Mr. Ostin's successor at Warner Brothers. But Mr. Morgado stepped in with his own candidate. Mr. Morris protested, and the two men had a tense stand-off that was only resolved when Mr. Ross's successor as chairman of Time Warner, Gerald M. Levin, sided with Mr. Morris.

Neither Mr. Levin nor Mr. Morris would comment.

Mr. Morgado and Mr. Morris settled into an uneasy peace after that. But executives loyal to Mr. Morris began a whisper campaign against Mr. Morgado. Some of the complaints seemed trivial: Mr. Morgado circulated a memo to his staff in late April congratulating them for the strong performance of Warner Music in the first quarter of the 1995. But he failed to cite the heads of the record labels by name in the memo.

Danny Goldberg, the new chairman of Warner Brothers Records, and several other executives complained to Mr. Levin that Mr. Morgado's actions were jeopardizing Warner Music. With both Time Warner's annual meeting and the issue of gangsta rap looming on the horizon, Mr. Levin opted to lower the boom on Mr. Morgado.

Mr. Morgado said he did not blame Mr. Levin for his actions. "Jerry did what he felt was in the best interests of Time Warner," he said.

Clearly, though, Mr. Levin's action did little to calm the waters at the Warner Music Group. Although Mr. Morris, Mr. Goldberg and other executives hailed the choice of Mr. Fuchs to run the division, the sniping between them and the HBO chairman began almost immediately. Mr. Morris wanted ad Warner's international and music-publishing businesses to his portfolio. Mr. Fuchs did not necessarily object to that, but he was put off by Mr. Morris's insistence.

By now, the company was now under attack for its involvement in gangsta rap. Mr. Morris was one of the strongest promoters of this genre of rap music. He negotiated a deal in which Time Warner bought 50 percent of Interscope Records, a Los Angeles label that distributed hard-edged gangsta rappers like Tupac Shakur and Snoop Doggy Dogg. Warner executives said Mr. Morris failed to warn Mr. Levin that Interscope's artists were so controversial.

Mr. Fuchs has offered a modulated response to critics who are demanding Time Warner stop distributing gangsta rap: He wants the recording industry to study whether it can strengthen its industrywide

standards for labeling provocative lyrics. But executives loyal to Mr. Morris have stirred rumors that the company was considering retreating from its defense of gangsta rap. Some people inside the company have further suggested — in anonymous comments in the news media — that Time Warner might sell off the entire music division as a way to extricate itself from the gangsta rap controversy.

Executives close to Mr. Fuchs said they believed that the campaign was designed to strengthen the hand of Mr. Morris in running Warner Music. "These guys are killers," said one senior Time Warner executive. "This is like having a little Mafia family inside your company."

Mr. Fuchs had once considered promoting Mr. Morris to chief executive of the Warner Music Group. On June 21, he dismissed him instead.

Now, Mr. Fuchs faces the delicate task of restoring morale at a division that has lost its entire top layer of management in a series of blood-lettings over the last year. On Friday, Mr. Morris filed a lawsuit against Time Warner, alleging breach of contract.

Still, Mr. Fuchs's track record suggests that he might be the right executive for the job. When he became the chairman of HBO (a title he retains) in 1984, executives at the company said, HBO's television programming staff did not communicate with the marketing staff. Mr. Fuchs broke down those barriers by insisting that the entire staff of HBO function as a team.

Looking as if he might have learned from Mr. Morgado's missteps, Mr. Fuchs met on Friday with the managers of R.E.M. to assure them that the company was on the mend, according to executives at Warner.

Mr. Fuchs, who is 49, is not without his faults, though. He has a brash streak that has occasionally offended colleagues. For a few years after the Time Warner merger, Mr. Fuchs clashed regularly with Robert Daly and Terry Semel, the co-chairmen of the Warner Brothers studio, over issues like Mr. Fuchs's desire to expand HBO into movie production.

Some Warner executives question whether the label executives who were loyal to Mr. Morris will transfer their fealty to Mr. Fuchs. In particular, they wonder about Mr. Goldberg, the famously outspoken chairman of Warner Brothers.

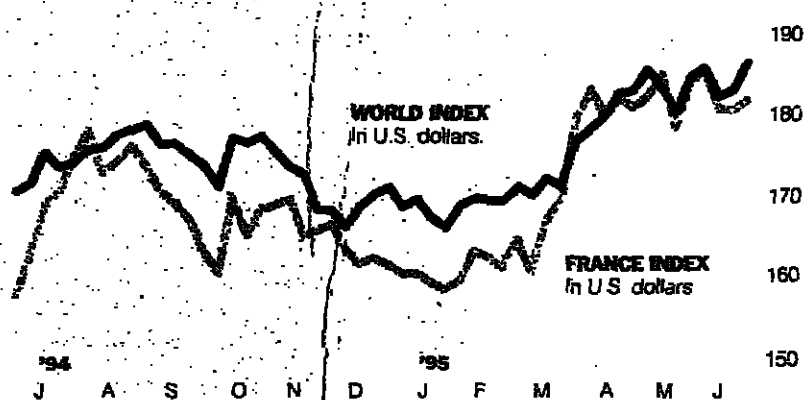
Executives at Warner said Mr. Fuchs spoke briefly by phone with Mr. Goldberg on Thursday and has a meeting scheduled with him on Tuesday. Mr. Goldberg did not return calls seeking comment.

Some Warner executives worry that rival companies will profit from their company's unrest. "The question is, 'How much more turmoil can be taken by the labels, especially Warner Brothers?'" said Jac Holzman, the founder of Elektra.

The irony is that Warner is soaring on the album charts these days. The company has a 21.8 percent share of the domestic music market, according to SoundScan, a market research firm. Its next largest competitor, PolyGram, has 14.4 percent. Warner's labels also claim 21 of the 50 albums on Billboard magazine's album chart.

"Now we have to focus on the fact that so much is going well with the group," said Leslie E. Bider, the chairman of Warner/Chappell Music, the company's music-publishing operation.

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Belgium	195.51	1.8	13	16.1	5	137.41	3.9
Brazil	130.68	-2.9	26	-19.9	25	220.94	-13.1
Britain	219.36	0.1	22	12.6	11	202.74	9.8
Canada	143.62	0.7	16	11.0	14	142.92	8.7
Denmark	277.14	0.5	19	10.1	16	204.24	-2.0
Finland	239.43	8.8	1	28.8	1	214.27	15.8
France	183.89	0.7	17	12.4	12	140.12	2.3
Germany	161.10	2.3	8	12.4	13	204.37	0.6
Hong Kong	359.99	-1.1	24	10.4	15	357.51	10.4
Ireland	237.72	2.9	6	15.3	7	204.33	9.6
Italy	76.69	5.5	2	1.9	22	92.73	1.7
Japan	147.82	2.5	7	-5.8	24	78.86	-20.3
Malaysia	549.26	0.6	18	14.6	8	515.79	9.4
Mexico	957.31	-1.1	23	-32.4	26	6,552.20	-14.1
Netherlands	251.12	1.2	15	15.8	6	177.96	3.6
New Zealand	80.06	0.5	20	13.6	9	63.43	8.5
Norway	232.39	1.6	14	9.0	18	185.01	-0.4
Singapore	381.73	-2.7	25	2.3	21	245.84	-1.9
South Africa	348.66	2.2	9	3.6	20	277.46	-7.5
Spain	149.25	2.6	10	13.1	10	136.22	3.5
Sweden	269.88	2.9	5	16.8	4	289.34	13.8
Switzerland	203.14	3.4	4	23.0	2	144.53	7.8
Thailand	171.42	0.1	21	8.4	19	164.07	6.5
United States	224.67	1.9	12	19.7	3	224.67	19.7

COMPOSITE INDICES							
Europe	191.87	1.5	13.6	3.14	159.61	6.0	
Pacific Basin	157.81	2.0	-3.9	1.33	90.14	-16.5	
Europe/Pacific	171.91	1.8	3.5	2.17	115.91	-7.2	
World	188.41	1.8	8.9	2.33	149.62	2.0	

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1995 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd.

CURRENCIES

Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	84.26	84.29	-0.04	100.80
Germany	Mark per U.S. \$	1.3863	1.4053	-2.06	1.5850
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3744	1.3777	-0.24	1.3900
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.6066	1.5953	+0.71	1.5530

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

UPS AND DOWNS

June 19-23: The Financial Markets Bet on a Rate Cut

PRICES

DOMESTIC EQUITIES

Broad market S. & P. 500 index	Up 1.83%	549.71
Blue chips Dow 30 industrials	Up 1.66%	4,585.84
Small capitalization Russell 2000 index	Up 1.15%	284.02

DOMESTIC BONDS

Treasuries	Up 0.84%	181.18
Ryan Labs. Total Return		
Municipals	Up 1.28%	93.49
Bond Buyer index		
Corporates	Up 0.85%	768.52
Merrill Lynch Master index		

AROUND THE WORLD

European stocks	Up 1.54%	191.87
F.T.-Actuaries Europe		
Asian stocks	Up 2.03%	157.87
F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin		
Gold	Down 0.15%	
New York cash price		\$392.10

Foreign stock indexes are shown in dollar terms.

YIELDS

BONDS

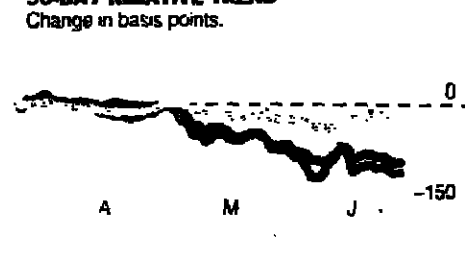
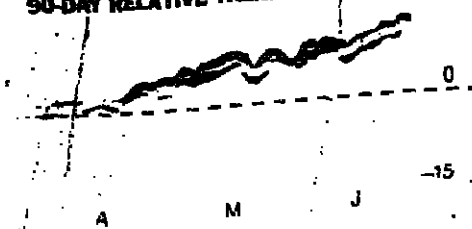
Long bonds	6.49%
30-year Treasuries	Down 13 basis pts.
Short bonds	5.60%
2-year Treasuries	Down 13 basis pts.
Municipals	6.13%
Bond Buyer index	Down 9 basis pts.

In basis points, 100 basis points = 1 percentage point

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Money market funds	5.49%
Bank fund average	Unchanged
Bank C.D.'s	5.25%
1-year small savers	Down 5 basis pts.
Stocks	2.50%
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Down 5 b.p.

90-DAY RELATIVE TREND



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream, Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

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AIDS Babies Deserve Help, Now

Hundreds of babies infected with the AIDS virus will continue to go undetected and untreated every year unless Congress or New York State deal with this vexing public health problem. The State Legislature, immobilized by a fierce clash between those who want mandatory testing of all newborns and those who prefer a voluntary approach, has been unable to agree on a solution. Congress, knocked off course when the same fierce clash stopped a Federal survey of infected babies, has yet to take action.

Both bodies have a responsibility to get on with the job. It is simply irresponsible to let newborn babies go untreated while arguing over the mechanics of how to help them.

The need for a vigorous response is clear. Women are becoming infected with the AIDS virus in rising numbers, and about 7,000 of them give birth each year. Many pass the virus on to their babies, either in the womb or during birth. Some 1,000 to 2,000 babies are infected this way each year, with New York State alone accounting for roughly a quarter of the total. Some of the infected babies are detected through voluntary blood tests on the mothers or their newborns. The rest go undetected and untreated until they become sick, when it is too late to offer them the best shot at a longer life.

Medical science knows quite well how to alleviate this damage. The best solution by far is to identify and treat the expectant mother before her child is born. One of the few bright spots in the battle against AIDS was the discovery last year that treating a pregnant woman with the drug AZT can greatly reduce the chances that she will pass the AIDS virus on to her child, saving most of the babies from infection.

Unfortunately, large numbers of women never come near a clinic for prenatal care and many of those who do come in for such care never get tested for the AIDS virus. So a fallback solution is to identify all infected newborns as early as possible, through blood tests, so that they can be closely

monitored and treated. Doctors have no way to cure these infected babies, but they can ward off many of the infections that typically kill them, thus prolonging and improving the quality of their lives.

Although the medical solutions are in hand, they are not in fact being broadly applied. In New York State, for example, clinics try, with widely disparate vigor and success, to get women to agree to be tested during pregnancy or at birth and to allow their babies to be tested. But surveys suggest most of the infected babies are missed. A more vigorous effort is clearly needed.

Unfortunately, the State Legislature may be headed for another stalemate. The Senate has passed a bill to require mandatory testing of all newborns and mount a more aggressive voluntary testing program aimed at pregnant women. The new voluntary approach would make it harder and less likely for women to decline testing. But the Assembly has taken no action yet and has only four days before adjournment. Its leaders have traditionally opposed mandatory testing but seem inclined to accept a more vigorous voluntary effort for both pregnant women and newborns.

Either approach would be better than the status quo. This page has long endorsed mandatory tests for newborns on the ground that the health of the baby is more important than any privacy risk to the mother. But there is virtually no political appetite for imposing mandatory tests on pregnant women, so a strong voluntary approach is the only feasible alternative.

The best solution would be a national policy insuring that all infected babies are identified for monitoring and treatment. Representative Gary Ackerman, Democrat of New York, and Representative Tom Coburn, Republican of Oklahoma, will unveil an amendment this week that would require states, as a condition for receiving certain Federal AIDS funds, to test all newborns whose risk of infection has not been determined through voluntary testing of the expectant mother. That approach would provide a needed incentive for the states to identify and help these neglected babies.

Russia's Rancorous Politics

The unruly state of Russian politics was captured aptly the other day on a television talk show when Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the nationalist leader, tossed a glass of orange juice in the face of a reformist governor after he suggested Mr. Zhirinovskiy had syphilis. Then there was the member of the Russian Parliament who turned up in the Duma chamber toting a toy gun to protest Government bargaining with Chechen fighters as a loss of Russian honor. His fellow lawmakers agreed, approving a nonbinding motion of no confidence in the Government of President Boris Yeltsin.

Russian politics, never short of intrigue or combat, has rarely been crazier or crankier. If the potential consequences for Russia and the rest of the world were not so serious, the fractious behavior might merely make for entertaining theater. Unhappily, it reflects powerful centrifugal forces that continue to tear at Russia's efforts to create a democracy. There is likely to be more turbulence ahead, not only within Russia but in Russia's relations with the United States and other countries.

No one ever suggested Russia would make an easy transition from tyranny to democracy. In some areas, progress has been considerable. Sixty percent of Russian economic output is generated by privately owned business. A middle class is slowly developing. Free speech and a free press are taking hold. Barriers to foreign investment are diminishing, and travel restrictions for foreigners and Russians have been lifted. Fair and free elections have been conducted, and a new round of parliamentary and presidential balloting is scheduled later this year and in 1996.

But the unstable political climate, while a healthy sign of freedom, threatens to overwhelm the still-tender democratic system. The development of democracy and a market economy requires a sus-

tained period of political stability. So far neither President Yeltsin nor the Parliament has shown the steady leadership to provide it.

There is a need for responsible behavior in Moscow. Instead of undermining each other, Mr. Yeltsin and the Parliament should be working together to create an effective government, a stable ruble and a civil society where public safety is assured without sacrificing civil liberties. Instead of skirmishing over the war in Chechnya, they should be cooperating to end a misadventure that has cost thousands of Chechen and Russian lives. The political imbroglio produced by the no-confidence vote must be cleared so the President and Parliament can concentrate on the country's real problems.

Washington can encourage greater stability by behaving more responsibly itself on relations with Russia. Vice President Al Gore is headed to Moscow this week with four Cabinet members and an agenda packed with important business, including Moscow's pending sale of nuclear reactors to Iran that could help Teheran develop nuclear weapons.

He should be traveling with the support of Congress, not under the weight of a variety of Republican proposals that would undercut American efforts to support democratic institutions and the dismantling of Russian nuclear arms. If Speaker Newt Gingrich is serious about his commitment to work with the Administration on Russia, he will quietly bury these destructive measures.

Democracy building is hard work. It requires the dedication of political leaders joined in common cause, working with the support of their countrymen. When change was first stirring in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev said the immature political culture of his country could not manage the competing interests of a democratic society. Nearly a decade later, little seems to have changed.

Ethics — Style and Substance

There were heartening signs last week that the Republican leaders are beginning to understand the public's yearning for a cleaner Congress. The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, had already shut down his tax-exempt Better America Foundation after reports about its spending to help his Presidential bid. Now he has decided to return leftover contributions and to disclose all the foundation's donors. Speaker Newt Gingrich, meanwhile, said he will pay his own way on his summer book tour to avoid exceeding House limits on the amount of free travel a member may accept.

We applaud these gestures and their healthy symbolism. What is needed now is substance to go with the symbolism. That means prompt action to clean up campaign financing and to outlaw the free meals, vacations and other gifts that lawmakers get from lobbyists. These matters now hang precariously in both chambers.

Two weeks ago, Speaker Newt Gingrich shook hands with President Clinton in New Hampshire on creating a commission to address political reform. Mr. Clinton has proposed an eight-member panel drawn from outside the ranks of present or former members of Congress or party officials. He would

give the commission a deadline of Feb. 1 to issue recommendations, which would then have to be accepted by the President and either accepted or rejected by Congress without alterations. Meanwhile, he correctly urges Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Dole to approve the gift ban and lobbyist disclosure system that nearly passed with impressive bipartisan support in the last Congress.

Mr. Gingrich, offended that Mr. Clinton went public with his plan, has dismissed the initiative as a "political gimmick." This is one of several cases in which Mr. Gingrich is falling short. He continues to benefit from Republican resistance to retaining an independent counsel to help resolve pending complaints against the Speaker. Both he and Mr. Dole are ignoring the brazenness with which the new G.O.P. majority is shaking down special interests for money in exchange for favors on health, safety and environmental legislation.

Americans did not throw out the Democratic hacks only to have the Republicans pioneer more aggressive versions of the capital's money game. Republicans can gain politically by supporting formation of the Clinton-Gingrich commission and by passing a tough gift ban before the August break.

Lifting Bosnia Arms Embargo Would Be Folly

To the Editor:

Your June 19 front-page article on the horrors in Sarajevo portrays a dismal and seemingly hopeless situation. But if Congress has its way, the carnage of innocent civilians will likely increase dramatically throughout the region.

The abrupt unilateral lifting of the arms embargo could estrange our nation from our allies and also cause the Bosnian Serbs to start a major offensive while time is on their side. And the war could spread to Kosovo, Macedonia, Albania, Greece and Turkey, tempting Russia to come to the aid of its Serbian ally, with no plan to contain the wider conflict.

The United Nations only works well when the United States insists, as we learned in the Desert Storm action in Kuwait. Because there were no timely United States-led actions to stop Serbian aggression in 1991 when such moves could have been effective, the international community could only choose among belated responses that have been less than totally satisfactory.

By the time President Clinton took office, there was little maneuvering room. But the Administration did what it could to limit the war by fostering an alliance between Bosnia and Croatia and by arranging for United States forces to serve as part of a United Nations tripwire on the Macedonian border.

Rather than have our nation train and arm the Bosnian Muslims, as some in Congress advocate, a better alternative is to follow the plan presented by Jimmy Carter and former NATO Supreme Commander John Galvin in June 14 testimony before Congress. Neither is a Monday-morning quarterback.

President Carter had previously arranged a four-month halt in the conflict and General Galvin was instrumental in negotiating the link between Bosnia and Croatia. They contend that events have moved to the point that negotiations might be

fruitful. President Carter thinks ending the trade embargo with Serbia would open the door to prolonged negotiations with concerned parties in Geneva once the Serbs agree to a cease-fire, allowing humanitarian supplies to get through and the free movement of United Nations forces.

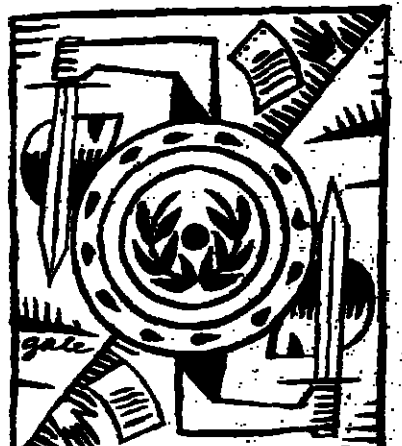
There is no guarantee that Mr. Carter's approach would be as successful as his efforts were in Haiti and North Korea and in the four-month previous cessation. But this President and this general have their ears closer to the ground in the Balkans than do most members of Congress.

ERIC COX
Executive Director
Campaign for U.N. Reform
Washington, June 19, 1995

Give Muslims a Chance

To the Editor:

Western timidity in the face of Serbian aggression over the last three years is truly staggering!



The fact that every Serbian outrage — taking United Nations peacekeepers as hostages, shelling United Nations "safe havens," shooting at and downing NATO planes and an Ameri-

can pilot, and stealing heavy weapons from U.N. collection sites, to name a few — results in more Western concessions to the Serbs and their masters in Belgrade implies either that the West has taken leave of its senses, or that something sinister is afoot.

Perhaps it is true after all that the West, especially Britain and France, is so determined to prevent a Muslim majority state near the heart of Europe that it will let the Serbs get away with murder. How else can it insist that the Bosnian victims have no arms to fight back? And the only embargo it is willing to lift is the economic one against Serbia, which continues to give total military support to the rebel Bosnian Serbs.

When a supposedly neutral United Nations and its chief certify that Serbia is complying with U.N. conditions for embargo relief when it is not, "deceit" is all-pervasive. Surprisingly, former President Carter, who is toying the Serbian line and calling for a "negotiated settlement," What do the armed aggressors and their unarmed victims negotiate about? Have the United Nations and the West got the Serbs to agree to anything yet? The only "negotiation" the Serbs are interested in is the total capitulation by the Muslim majority Bosnian Government.

Now that the United States seems to have abandoned the Bosnians know that only they will have to fight for their survival. Astonishingly, as the Bosnians consider breaking the siege of Sarajevo with their lightly armed infantry, the United Nations, the United States and the Europeans are stalling them, not to do it!

Even at this late stage, let the Bosnians fight for their state. If President Clinton is willing to compromise with the Republicans on deficit reduction, he can work with them to lift the arms embargo and give the Bosnians a fighting chance! FAIRCHILD
Princeton, N.J., June 16, 1995

Minority Advocates

Focus Too Narrowly

To the Editor:

Re "The Gloved Ones" (column, June 18): When Frank Rich notes that gay people can still be legally fired for being gay in most states, he is distracted by a particularly striking tree and thus misses the massive forest of which it is a part.

As my contracts professor at Rutgers Law School delights in pointing out to the incredulous, it is perfectly legal in the United States for an employer to fire an employee because he does not like the color of said employee's necktie. Thus the average American, if unprotected by a contract, can have his or her life turned inside out at whim.

Fortunately, most employers have the good sense or decency not to exercise their powers in full. But Americans are protected against firing only if the firing is motivated by race, religion or gender.

To my mind, the mistake minority advocates make is that they phrase their struggle in too narrow terms, focusing only on their own problems. Social Security is the great lesson: it has been politically untouchable because it benefits all the people, while welfare has been a whipping boy because it benefits only "the poor."

Activists, to be effective, will have to move with the times. Or, as my professor would say, do not accept your adversary's characterization of the issue. To fight for "special" rights for homosexuals is one thing. To demand protection for all against arbitrary, unfair action is another.

To win support for a cause, you must show people there is something in it for them, and link up your battle with the larger battle for human dignity, and for security in an uncertain world.

SUSAN CARBONI
Teaneck, N.J., June 18, 1995

Reform Won't Harm Endangered Species

To the Editor:

Re "The Endangered West" (editorial, June 18): As one who has championed balance and common sense, I was surprised to hear that I am "leading the Senate charge to cripple the Endangered Species Act." That comment is off base, unverified and without foundation.

I remain committed to the restoration of salmon in Idaho and in the Columbia River Basin. As evidence of this I would submit to you my successful efforts to fund the "Fish Friendly" submarine to decrease mortality of young salmon on their way to the Pacific.

I have just completed field hearings on the Endangered Species Act in Oregon and Idaho. They were held expressly for the purpose of listening

to the people who are directly affected by the act, both positively and negatively. I made it clear in my opening remarks that we cannot turn our backs on the effort to save endangered species.

This debate has become so polarized that when elected officials advocate change to the species act, they are quickly tagged as anti-environment. That logic escapes me. How could anyone be against his own life-support system?

With this in mind, I am working in a bipartisan effort on reform of the species act. But this requires reasoned and forthright debate — something your editorial fails to contribute.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
U.S. Senator from Idaho
Washington, June 22, 1995

With Jackson Interview, ABC Made a Choice

To the Editor:

Re "In the Tank" (column, June 22): Frank Rich is right on target. ABC's credibility is like the theme of Wagner's "Ring" cycle. One can have wealth and power or love, but not both. ABC's "Prime Time Live" must determine whether it wants ratings and money or journalistic credibility. ABC may have made that choice by promoting Michael Jackson's new song. We are now left with only PBS's "Frontline" for pure journalism.

ARTHUR WATTS
New York, June 22, 1995

Michael Jackson, Frank Rich could have devoted his space to serious news. Yet they did watch, and ABC, Sony and Mr. Jackson will all make a lot of money, which may reveal why "Prime Time Live" can posture as news.

BRIAN CHIAPPINELLI
New York, June 22, 1995

To the Editor:

Re "In the Tank" (column, June 22): To suggest that the controversial and hurtful lyrics of Michael Jackson's release are a hoax in the P.T. Barnum tradition discredits the founder of the "Greatest Show on Earth." Barnum's pranks were harmless and never insulted any racial, ethnic or religious group. Barnum promoted hype and not harm. Can Michael Jackson claim the same?

LINDA ALTSHULER
Exec. Director, Barnum Museum
Bridgeport, Conn., June 22, 1995

Let's Keep the Arts Endowment but Give It a Drastic Overhaul

To the Editor:

In "Arts for Our Sake" (Op-Ed, June 21), Hillary Rodham Clinton offers a heartfelt sermon about the importance of arts in American life, and their need for public and private support. I agree.

But I do not believe that continuing the National Endowment for the Arts as currently organized fills that need efficiently.

This 30-year-old agency spends more than half its budget on administration, questionable studies and allied lobbyists. Its grants are heavily skewed toward such European arts as opera and classical music, for example, while dribbling out pitances to America's greatest gift to world music — jazz.

The N.E.A.'s worst problem is that it is beholden to the 535 discriminating arts commissaires in Congress. Obtaining its reauthorization every two or three years, and its annual appropriation (currently a pitiful \$167 million), is like driving a fragile sled through a pack of ravenous Siberian wolves. No wonder the endow-

ment's chairwoman, Jane Alexander, boasts that her agency funds programs in every Congressional district!

There are better ways to fund the arts than this wasteful, discriminatory and ineffectual system. One would be to empower new audiences, not "experts" and Congress, to decide what and whom to fund.

Federal money should go for locating and supporting new arts venues, such as school auditoriums, public buildings and shopping centers. Another would be to distribute vouchers for arts admission at schools and colleges, senior centers and community organizations. Arts institutions would be reimbursed for the vouchers they redeem. Such a system would indeed provide more than

"pleasant esthetics," as Mrs. Clinton urges, but also, as she adds, "help move us forward as a democracy."

ALICE GOLDFARB MARQUIS
Jolita, Calif., June 21, 1995

And Before the N.E.A.?

To the Editor:

From the monolith of Himsy's arguments in Hillary Rodham Clinton's "Arts for Our Sake" (Op-Ed, June 21), one misguided notion protrudes: Public support for the arts is an investment, not a luxury. It is a duty, honor and in the national traditions in which democracy was founded for 218 years.

The nation founded for 218 years without the National Endowment for the Arts. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Edison, George Washington Carver, the Wright brothers and even Norman Rockwell helped make our country what it is today. A vacuum of Federal arts funding?

Meanwhile, our crime rate and other problems were fractionally present levels and our economy soared. A principled greatness and integrity of the United States is its freedom for individuals to do what they please — a goal undermined by forcing people to pay for art on which they would not otherwise spend their money.

BRUCE ELLIS BRY
Chicago, June 22, 1995

The New York Times Company
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"A Flash of Light, a Clap of Thunder" by Tomofumi Terao, 1982. From "Photography and Artwork of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," published by the Nihon Tosho Center, Tokyo.

Remembering the Bomb

By John Whittier Treat

After months of contention, a vastly scaled-down version of the Smithsonian Institution's Enola Gay exhibit will open at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington on Wednesday. The debate — which featured veterans' groups accusing the museum of revisionism, historians charging Congress with pandering to the veterans, and the resignation of the museum director, Martin Harwit — was watched as closely in Japan as it was here.

Japan's anxiety about its reputation in America is especially acute this year, and not primarily because of the trade conflict. Hundreds of articles in the press dealing with the 50th anniversary of Japan's surrender have focused on America's ambivalence over its conduct in the last days of the war. The Japanese feel ambivalence too, and the parallels are instructive for both nations.

Contrary to what Americans might suppose, most Japanese are not bluntly critical of those who attacked the proposed Smithsonian ex-

hibit questioning the wisdom of the decision to drop the bomb.

America's struggle over this part of its history reminds many Japanese that they, too, cannot raise the issue of Japan's wartime conduct without breaking a polite silence that is now half a century old.

Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama's attempt to make the Parliament apologize for initiating the war failed as miserably as did our plans to display how we ended it. Attempts by the Japanese to organize exhibits or conferences on the Rape of Nanking and medical experiments on prisoners of war were met with bar- rages of criticism similar to those the Smithsonian faced.

In January, thousands of Japanese academics signed a petition criticizing the planned World War II museum in Tokyo for its neglect of Japanese atrocities. But Government officials, ignoring this protest and the resignation of a number of museum advisers, gave in to pressure from the relatives of wartime casualties. The new War Dead Peace Memorial Hall will offer no explanation of how the war started or escalated.

In both countries, the facts of war-time atrocities can be uncovered with little effort. What we do not yet know for sure is how we should react to those facts and what they imply about our societies today.

The sociologists' Chizuko Ueno,

writing in Asahi Shimbun, a Tokyo daily, observed that the Smithsonian exhibit "reminds us of how postwar Japan has yet to face up to the issues of the comfort women [women from conquered countries forced to serve as prostitutes to Japanese soldiers], reparations to former colonies and the aftermath of forced labor." In Japan as in the United States, opinion on the morality of the war is as split as it is stubbornly held.

Many Japanese would agree with

Did critics of the Smithsonian exhibit really win?

the historian Barton Bernstein, who wrote in a recent issue of Foreign Affairs that it was a "redefinition of morality that made Hiroshima and Nagasaki possible." These Japanese would admit that it was in part the actions of their own military that helped shape this redefinition.

But there are perhaps more Japanese who, like the 80 members of Congress who clamored for the museum director's dismissal, reject any suggestion that Japan's moral conduct in the war was anything other than right. Many of Japan's most powerful leaders remain mute about actions against civilians that the rest of the world remembers as barbarous.

Both Americans' ambivalence over Hiroshima and what Kenzaburo Oe, winner of the 1994 Nobel Prize for Literature, called in his acceptance speech Japan's ambiguity over its role in the war involve a common reluctance to think too carefully or long about anything that threatens the national sense of legitimacy.

What most aggravated veterans' groups was the assertion, raised in the originally proposed exhibit, that fewer people would have died in an Allied invasion than did in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Might not the fervor with which critics attacked the Smithsonian spring from an unacknowledged ethical quandary over those who were killed in the bombing?

As a country founded on moral principles, America would of course prefer to think of its own aggression as always just. It runs against the American grain to think some lives less precious than others. But we insist upon the right to think otherwise if the lives in question are those of the enemy.

To argue that the deaths in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were necessary — a small cost exacted to avoid a larger one — may be part of the ongoing attempt to convince our consciences that we are not guilty of the crime our moral precepts threaten to charge us with.

In lieu of a full discussion in our schools and churches of what Hiroshima means, we are left with but this one exhibit — now little more than the forward fuselage of a plane — as a focus for our doubts. One corner in a museum will have to suffice not only to narrate but also to judge a defining moment in our history. In any case, this is too much to ask of any exhibit, however large or complete.

In Hiroshima's Peace Park, a famous stone inscription refers to "a mistake that must never be repeat-

Note to Readers

The Op-Ed page welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. Because of the volume of submissions, however, we regret that we cannot acknowledge an article or return it unless it is accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If manuscripts are accepted for publication, authors will be notified within two weeks.

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Twilight Zone

WASHINGTON
The snail-paced Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations are about to move another millimeter.

In a rare and revealing encounter, the Chiefs of Staff of the Israeli and Syrian armies will meet in Washington on Tuesday to discuss security arrangements for an Israeli-Syrian peace accord on the Golan Heights. But don't try to catch a glimpse of their talks. The Syrian and Israeli generals will be holding their widely advertised meeting at a secret location somewhere around Washington, but their spokesmen will brief reporters on the substance afterward. This weird half-secret, half-public twilight diplomacy tells you everything that is right and everything that is wrong with the Syrian-Israeli peace track.

What is right is that despite all the ups, downs and time-outs, the Syrians and Israelis keep expanding their dialogue. Five years ago a meeting of their Chiefs of Staff was unimaginable. Today it's barely news. The Clinton team deserves credit for keeping these two snails moving along.

What is wrong with the Syrian-Israeli track is precisely that it is

deeply ambivalent about this process.

President Assad knows that in making peace he is not only ending the state of war between Israel and Syria but in some fundamental way would be ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. Syria has always represented the keeper of the flame of the conflict against the Jewish state, the home office of the Arab boycott against Israel. It is the last of Israel's Arab neighbors to hold out against peace. So Mr. Assad knows that when he signs a treaty with Israel, he is saying the Arab-Israeli conflict is over. The flame is out. The Jews are home in Palestine. For Hafez Assad, a diehard Arab nationalist, that is something to feel ambivalent about. Mr. Assad wants his land back, and is ready to give Israel security measures in return, but he does not want to go down in history as the Arab nationalist who ended the conflict. So he is looking for a way to make peace with Israel, without Israel being able to enjoy it.

As for Israel, its ambivalence derives from the fact that after making peace with Egypt, Jordan and the P.L.O. the romance is gone. Israelis know what peace with the Arab world is and "romance" is not the word to describe it. But the fear is gone as well. Syria has no military option. It has no Arab allies for a war against Israel. It has no Soviet ally for a war against Israel. And it has an economy 20 years behind Israel's. So a lot of Israelis ask themselves: "What do I really need this for?"

In a way, neither Israel nor Syria is sure that there is life after the death of their conflict. Sure, Israel knows there is a better world out there, but not whether the Arabs, even at peace, will want to go there with Israel. Sure, Syria knows there is a better world out there, but not whether, absent its vanguard role in the conflict with Israel, it can get a slice of it.

Those are not questions that can be resolved by generals meeting at an undisclosed army base in the diplomatic twilight. Those are questions that can only be resolved by their respective leaders in the Oval Office with President Clinton.

Because the problem between Israel and Syria now is not about defining borders. It's about defining the future. It's not about overcoming technical obstacles; it's about overcoming ambivalence. It's not about answering the question, "How do we make peace?" It is about answering the question, "Why should we?"

Israel and Syria inch toward peace.

trapped in the twilight. It does not involve the sort of daylight diplomacy — a visit by Syria's President to Jerusalem — that would really impress the Israeli people that Damascus is committed to normalizing relations. And it doesn't involve the sort of midnight diplomacy Israel used with the leaders of Egypt, Jordan and the P.L.O. to work out their grand peace bargains in advance, in private, so they could leave only the details to public diplomacy. (Prime Minister Rabin regularly complains in public that Syria's President Assad won't meet him in secret.)

Everyone knows what the grand bargain is — full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan for full peace with Syria. But without a midnight or daylight encounter between Syrian and Israeli leaders, no breakthrough is possible. So the talks are a kind of "faux Sadat" — a bad imitation of Arabs and Israelis making peace.

Why? Because the two sides are

Journal
FRANK RICH

The Comeback Kids

The best thing about being a celebrity in America is not that you get to cut lines at movies and restaurants — it's that you get to cut 12-step programs down to a more convenient 3.

Step 1: Announce that you are indeed guilty of crime or sin and have done time in either court-ordered house arrest or at the Betty Ford Clinic to prove it.

Step 2: Give a remorse-stricken interview — preferably to Oprah or People or Vanity Fair, though "Hard Copy" or "Prime Time Live" will do — in which you describe your redemption to the fans.

Step 3: Advance directly to Go, and start collecting big bucks for your comeback career.

This is the game plan that has served Mike Tyson and Darryl Strawberry so well this month — though Mr. Tyson, being a convicted rapist, actually had to reach Go by way of jail. And they have the script down perfectly. Mr. Tyson has declared that "God is great!" and pledged a fortune to charity. Mr. Strawberry somberly told us of his "very difficult road and difficult struggle," even as he added the proviso "I don't think anyone has the right to judge anyone else."

The writer Jill Nelson, who speaks so eloquently about the bad message sent to young people by Mr. Tyson's rehabilitation at the altar of Al Sharpton, said on "Nightline" that "redemption is a process... not something declared, or conferred at a parade or rally or press conference." Lee Brown, the director of U.S. drug policy, has slammed George Steinbrenner for sending the message "you can use drugs and still be rewarded with a lucrative contract with the Yankee organization."

Ms. Nelson and Mr. Brown are right, but their remarks assume that American professional sports might still be a pure calling that produces heroes and "role models" who hew to a high moral standard. Big money long ago brought sports down to the same level of hucksterism as the rest of the industries in our celebrity culture. Our star athletes' new three-step program is the norm among stars in show business, politics and televangelism. What's amazing is that it took sports so long to catch on to the profitable game of repackaging yesterday's damaged goods as today's new and improved product.

This brand of American showmanship has its roots in vaudeville: celebrated outlaws, once out of jail,

would barnstorm the country, turning their past transgressions into an "act." Hollywood embraced the technique, once it figured out that a star's fall from grace needn't be the end of a career but could instead be the start of a new one, as permanent protagonist in a real-life soap opera. Elizabeth Taylor, surely the Queen of Recovery, has made an art form out of rising repeatedly from the ashes — and now serves as honorary hostess for Michael Jackson on his current redemption trail.

With the three-step miracle program to renewed fame and fortune perfected by performers like Drew Barrymore and Courtney Love, the repentant Jim Bakker can't be far behind. No doubt his next stop will be the talk-show and news-magazine circuit, today's closest equivalent to vaudeville, perhaps with Sol Wachtler or that other born-again do-

Strawberry and Tyson redeemed.

gooder, Michael Milken, sharing the bill. All of them can be counted on to speak, as Mr. Tyson and Mr. Strawberry do, in the jargon of the actual 12-step programs that have become the opiate of the American masses.

Politicians from Bill Clinton to Oliver North to Marion Barry have followed a similar path — looking for a payoff in votes, not cash. The medium of their confessions may be more elevated than their show-biz and sports counterparts — for a future President, only "60 Minutes" will do — but the message is the same: I am famous and I confess, therefore I am granted instant absolution.

It's a message that sells. If the Yankees' main goal was to win the pennant, the team might have chased after some pitching. But filling seats this season is the more pressing concern. Whatever Mr. Strawberry accomplishes at the plate, he may be just the vaudeville act to stir the box office.

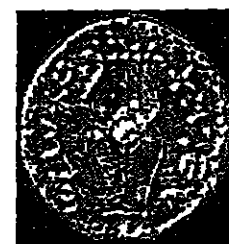
Or will the public finally tire of all these comeback kids? With so many reformed sinners afoot, we're rapidly reaching the scary point where scoundrels as brazenly unrepentant as George Steinbrenner may start to seem refreshing.

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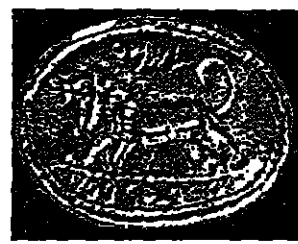
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Child No. 1 plus a baby is a complex equation

PARENTING

RUTH MASON

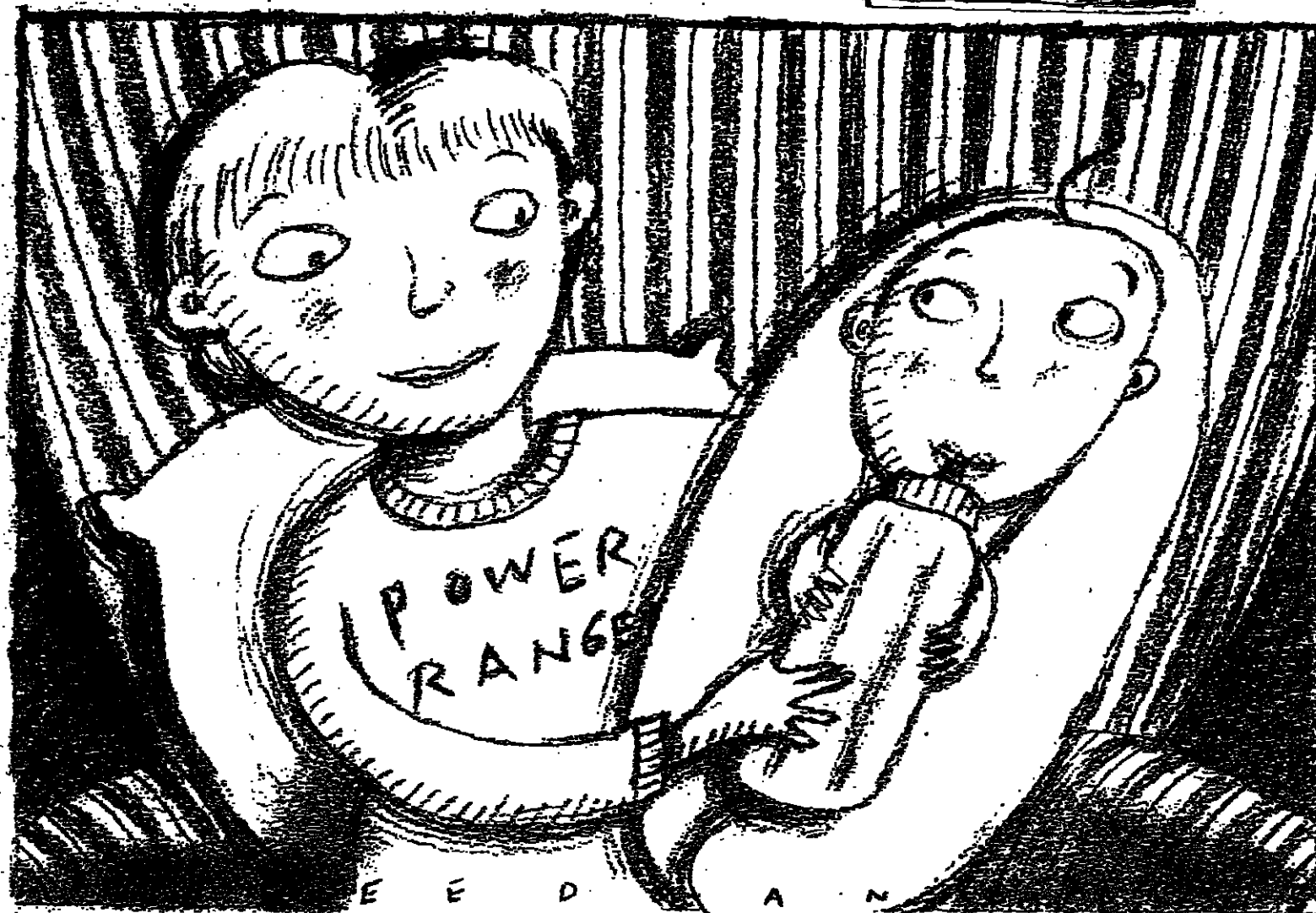
MY son will be 5½ when our second child is born in a few months. What can I expect of my son? What will he need? Would he want to be included in the baby's care? If so, how much responsibility is appropriate?

Marcia Levine Shiro, therapist at Jerusalem's Counseling Center for Women and chief psychologist at Beit Hageded, replies:

Children of all ages enjoy thinking about names, fantasizing about what the baby will be like, what they might like to do with (or to) the baby, how noisy and time-consuming babies are likely to be. I have found that children often enjoy books about the birth of a sibling that give words to vague feelings and legitimize a child's mixed feelings of excitement/disappointment and love/jealousy. (Some suggestions: Sesame Street's *A Baby Sister for Harry* and *Mishpat Hapilpili*.) These books present siblings as future playmates, annoyances, admirers and competitors in various guises.

Parents often are concerned about the ideal age gap between children. The quality of the relationship is not determined by the gap, so don't worry. But there are differences in how children of different ages experience the arrival of a sibling. A 5½-year-old, as opposed to a younger child, is more able to understand and verbalize what he's feeling.

His needs by this point are very different from those of a new baby. There is less direct competition. Now that he is more competent and basically ready for egalitarian peer relations, he can see the baby as a separate being. It may be very important for him to feel helpful and also to



have time with the baby to build his own relationship with him or her.

As much as a child likes feeding, diapering and holding the baby — with supervision — it is still important to strike a balance between his being the first, eldest, responsible child and emphasizing that his parents still see him as a special, wonderful child who still needs them, to play, to be hugged and to be pampered.

He needs protected time with his parents that is not infringed on by an infant's needs. Some parents have found that ensuring that older children also receive gifts helps emphasize that he remains special and deserving of attention.

After sole reign for 5½ years, a child may experience a sibling's birth and his parents' lack of time and availability as a blow. Regression may ensue and he may revert to modes of behavior that he had outgrown.

Children may have short periods of bed-wetting and more infantile or more chaotic behaviors. Letting the child know at that point that both you and he can understand his behavior, and that you may often share his feeling that it's not always easy having a new baby around, may help ease this temporary phenomenon.

It may be best not to expect any specific reaction. Let the child know that mixed reac-

tions (mad/happy) are very normal. As the child is reacting to the baby and the dramatic change in the family, so are you, and you may sometimes find in your child an echo of your own ups and downs.

One last caution. Sometimes parents' concern over how their older children will react to a new baby is a reflection of their own worries about the new baby and their ability to cope. It is useful to separate a child's needs and reactions from a parent's displaced concerns.

If you have a question about parenting, write to: Parenting, POB 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

Best to go native

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

INTRODUCING a plant or animal species into an area not native to it has repeatedly proved to be a bad idea.

Despite this, lessons learned from mistakes of the previous century are sometimes ignored.

For example, one woman returned to her home in Florida from a mission in China, bringing with her exquisite purple water hyacinths to put in a river near her home.

Today, Florida spends some \$12 million to keep the waterways open by taking out the hyacinths and dredging rivers and canals.

In the same century, Australian settlers introduced rabbits from England into their countryside. What they did not realize was that while in England there were enough predators to keep the rabbit population in balance, Australia had a significant lack of predatory species and a small human population of hunters, scattered over enormous areas.

The rabbits multiplied into a teeming mass, destroying edible foliage to the point where they not only wiped out local populations of native animals but also threatened the livelihood of farmers who no longer had pasturage for their animals.

In the end, Australia killed the rabbits with myxomatosis, which not only caused millions of rabbits to die a painful death but cost vast sums of money and labor.

These types of disastrous introductions have not been restricted to land. The British introduced the Nile perch to Lake Victoria in Africa in an attempt to improve the food source for the local population.

But there were a few factors they failed to consider. The Nile perch is a very large fish, too big to be sun dried, as were the native smaller fish.

This meant they were of no real long-term use to the natives, who lacked refrigeration.

The result has been that the Nile perch has virtually eradicated the local fish, including some of the world's rarest and most beautiful cichlids.

The perch simply ate up all the available food and gobbled up the fish fry.

Wiretap inadmissible when police bug one man but net others

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before the Deputy President Justice Aharon Barak and Justices Gvrieli Bach and Elyahu Mazza, in the matter of the State of Israel, appellants, versus Mordechai Nahmias, and Ellen and Yosef Ben-Hamo, respondents (Cr.A.1302/92).

ON August 7, 1989, the post office received two parcels containing some two kilos of cocaine sent from Colombia. One was addressed to Dr. Guy Kendal, a dentist, and one to Hagar Cohen.

The police then applied to the Tel Aviv District Court, in the statutory form prescribed in the Courts Regulations (Secret Monitoring Procedure), of 1985, for a permit under the Secret Monitoring Law of 1979 to wiretap Kendal's home telephone.

They stated in the application that the wiretap was required to assist them "in tracing the persons behind the importation of the above drug, to collect evidence, and prosecute them."

The judge granted the application after, apparently, adding permission for tapping the dentist's clinic phone as well.

The respondent Ellen Ben-Hamo, who was the dentist's assistant, collected the parcels from the post. On the basis, inter alia, of monitored conversations between her and the respondent Yosef Ben-Hamo on Kendal's clinic phone, the police concluded that they and the respondent Mordechai Nahmias had imported the drug. The three respondents were indicted accordingly,

and at the trial, the prosecution submitted the monitored conversations as evidence.

The respondents objected to the evidence on the basis of section 13(a) of the Secret Monitoring Law under which "Nothing recorded by way of secret monitoring in contravention of the provisions of this law shall be admissible as evidence in court."

They also objected on the basis of section 49(a) of the Evidence Ordinance (New Version) of 1971 which relates to the privilege of communications to a physician.

The same applies, inter alia, to a person receiving the information in the course of his work in the physician's service. The district court accepted the first objection, refused to admit the evidence, and acquitted the respondents. The state then appealed to the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE BACH delivered the first judgment of the court. He referred first, in addition to section 13(a) above, to sections 6(a) and (d) of the law under which, (a) the president of a district court or, in his absence, a deputy president may, "on the application of a competent police officer, by order, permit secret monitoring if he is satisfied it is necessary... to prevent offenses or detect offenders and, (d), a permit under this section shall indicate the identity of the person whose conversations may be monitored, and the place and type of such conversations, if these data are known in advance...."

He also cited the application in

this case for the permit prescribed under the above regulations. It related the reasons for the application, and sought permission to monitor the conversations of Kendal only, with no mention of other persons.

The state had submitted, he continued, that the permit covered all conversations on the telephone... in the application. Moreover, once the permit had been granted, monitoring was permitted of all conversations with the person specified where there was no technical possibility of separating his calls from others.

The state had also relied on the good faith of the monitoring officers, and the fact that the American "exclusionary rule" or the rule of "the fruits of the poisonous tree" (under which evidence obtained by improper means is inadmissible) is not recognized in Israel.

Citing several precedents, Justice Bach held that the above submissions were unacceptable. Section 13(a), he said, was mandatory, and invalidated all evidence obtained in breach of the above law. That law — as distinguished, for example, from the Protection of Privacy Law of 1981 — granted the court no discretion to admit the evidence.

His conclusion, he added, was strengthened by a 1992 amendment to the regulations permitting reliance on the telephone number only, where there was no

possibility of identifying the person involved. Such an amendment was clearly unnecessary if the state's submissions were correct.

If the police had insufficient information as to the identity of a suspect, they could request a permit to monitor all the calls on a particular phone, without confining themselves — as in the present case — to one person only.

JUSTICE BACH then laid down several guidelines for judges dealing with applications for secret monitoring, such as a full as possible knowledge of the circumstances requiring the monitoring, consideration of the seriousness of the suspected offense, the type of persons involved, the question of the public interest, the minimum period required for the monitoring, and perhaps other types of investigation less injurious to every person's right to privacy.

Citing a 1968 US statute, and numerous precedents, Justice Bach concluded that American and Israeli law were the same in regard to the issues in the present case.

Referring to English law, he noted similar features between Israeli and English law in the present context. He also noted that, in England, evidence unlawfully obtained is not rendered inadmissible automatically, but under section 78 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984 the

court has a wide discretion to exclude it if it would adversely affect "the fairness of the proceedings." He also cited Canadian precedents on this issue.

He further noted that his conclusion made it unnecessary for him to consider the respondents' reliance on section 49(a) of the Evidence Ordinance.

Justice Bach proposed, therefore, that the appeal be dismissed.

JUSTICE MAZZA dissented from his colleague. In his opinion, once a permit had been granted, it allowed the monitoring of all conversations on the telephone designated relating to the particular investigation, unless the court specifically limited its scope to the conversations of one person alone.

Although, therefore, the permit in the present case referred only to the conversations of Kendal, it authorized the monitoring of the other conversations, too, since there was no specific limitation of the permission to Kendal's conversations alone.

He found support for his conclusion in the proposed law of 1978 presented to the Knesset,

and in section 2(a) of the present law under which "a person who, without a proper permit, engages in secret monitoring" is liable to three years' imprisonment. Once a permit was issued, there was no offense.

While emphasizing that his construction of section 13(a) was based on the provisions of the above law itself, Justice Mazza also considered American precedents which, in his view, strengthened his conclusion.

He added that the district court's decision, which his colleagues proposed to confirm, was hardly satisfactory. It exposed Kendal, who had nothing whatsoever to do with the crime being investigated, to unjustified suspicion for allowing his phone to be used for promoting a criminal conspiracy, while the culprits escaped punishment by excluding the evidence against them.

Justice Mazza then considered section 49(a) of the Evidence Ordinance, since section 9 of the Secret Monitoring Law protected the privilege attaching to communications to physicians.

He found no support, he said, for the submission that a dentist was not a "physician" for the purposes of section 49(a). However, the respondents' arguments were untenable on other grounds.

There were three requirements for enforcing the above privilege: the person concerned needed the physician's services; the information reached the physician in the course of his professional work; and it was the kind of information kept secret. Clearly, none of these conditions was fulfilled. Moreover, he added, the court

had a discretion, under section 49(a), to allow the evidence.

Justice Mazza proposed, therefore, that the appeal be allowed, and the case be remitted to the district court for completion.

JUSTICE BARAK agreed with Justice Bach. He based his conclusion on the need to protect the constitutional right to privacy, described by American commentators Warren and Brandeis as "the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized man."

In his opinion, therefore, the investigators must ask the court for specific authority to monitor conversations of known persons, or of other persons who cannot be identified.

He also drew attention to the amended section 13(a)(2) of the Secret Monitoring Law, empowering the court to admit evidence unlawfully obtained relating to serious crimes.

He had considered directing the district court to act under this amendment. But he had decided not to do so since the state had not requested such an order, and the court had not heard arguments as to the application of the amendment, which was enacted after the trial had been completed, but before the appeal.

THUS, by majority decision, the appeal was dismissed.

Nava Ben-Or, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state, and Oded Hachohen, Ilan Alafia and Yehoshua Raveh appeared for the respondents.

The judgment was delivered on June 21, 1995.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1995

Co-Op Tzafon, Hypershuk merger okayed

CO-OP Tzafon and Hypershuk received the green light to merge after Industry and Trade Ministry Supervisor of Monopolies Yoram Turbovitz approved the transaction yesterday.

The companies are expected to sign a final deal today.

They plan to establish a subsidiary company which will manage all of Co-Op's and Hypershuk's activities.

Co-Op and Hypershuk are ex-

pected to have an equal share in the subsidiary.

Turbovitz's approval is subject to the companies' implementation of several conditions.

In Nazareth and Afula, where Co-Op and Hypershuk together have a large share of the supermarket business, Turbovitz has instructed Hypershuk to sell its stores to another company or set its prices in line with those in areas where it owns chains operat-

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

ing under greater competition.

In addition, Turbovitz has given the companies three months to establish a ClubMarket store in Afula and Nazareth. ClubMarket is considered the cheapest of all of Co-Op and Hypershuk chains.

Turbovitz has also conditioned the merger to Tnuva's agreement not to give Hypershuk and Co-Op preferential conditions to that

of their competitors.

Tnuva, which owns about 50% of Hypershuk, has a monopoly on supply of dairy, meat and vegetable products.

The deal is subject to Tnuva's agreement to remove the manager of its central district from Hypershuk's board of directors. Tnuva has already agreed to the conditions.

Co-Op and Hypershuk reached an agreement to merge after ne-

gotiations broke down between Co-Op and Shekem and between Hypershuk and Shekem.

The new Hypershuk-Co-Op chain will manage Co-Op's 56 branches and Hypershuk's 27 stores.

Co-Op general manager Doron Kashuv is expected to manage the chain, which the companies hope will improve their ability to compete against other large retailers.

Linkage upheld to judges' pay

EVELYN GORDON

GOVERNMENT employees whose salaries are linked to those of judges will get the full benefit of the pay hike awarded judges by the Knesset Finance Committee in March, despite the committee's opposition, the High Court of Justice said yesterday.

The court was ruling on a petition by committee member Avram Poraz (Meretz), who argued that since the committee labeled certain components of the raise as being exclusively for sitting judges, the government had no right to give these benefits to non-judges.

In response, Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair said the linkage is included in the state's work agreements with 108 employees, and the state has no right to violate these agreements.

Justices Theodor Orr, Eliahu Mazza and Zvi Tal agreed with the state. "The Finance Committee has no authority to determine anything relating to the validity or interpretation of work agreements between the state and those employees whose wages are linked to those of judges," Orr wrote.

Not only do both the state and the employees agree on the interpretation, the justices continued, but this is the only interpretation

that makes sense.

Poraz had argued that since the committee distinguished, for the first time, between sitting and non-sitting judges, it is no longer clear to which group other employees' salaries should be linked.

"[But] judges' work is judging, and they are appointed to do this work," Orr wrote. "Therefore, if someone's salary is linked to that of a judge, the obvious meaning is a sitting judge."

Furthermore, Orr noted, there are currently only two non-sitting judges — and neither is a district court judge, which is the category to which most salaries are linked. It is hardly logical that a work agreement would link wages to a tiny minority, rather than the majority, he said.

One question on which the justices declined to express an opinion was whether such linkage was appropriate. Since the answer to this question was not needed to decide the case, but could affect their own salaries, it was not appropriate for the court to get involved, Orr said.

Afterwards, Poraz said he will continue to fight by working for the quick passage of a bill to forbid any linkage between judges' salaries and those of non-judges.

Study: Salary hike to judges unnecessary

EVELYN GORDON

THE recent pay hike given to judges, which was supposedly needed to attract qualified young people to the profession, appears to have been unnecessary, according to a new study conducted by Tel Aviv University.

The study, by Moshe Bar-Niv and Ran Lahman of the university's Institute for Business Research, surveyed a representative sample of 360 lawyers. It found that 42 percent would like to be a district court judge, while 23%

would be happy to be a magistrate's court judge.

Since there are some 14,000 lawyers in Israel, and only about 300 judgeships, this shows there is no lack of interested candidates for the jobs, the study said.

Furthermore, it noted, most of those who expressed interest in a judgeship said their main reasons were the content of the job — its level of interest and professional

challenge — and the chance to "do justice." Both material benefits and the status of being a judge were relatively minor considerations, the study found.

When the Knesset Finance Committee approved a more than 50% pay hike for judges in March, the main reason given by MKs was it was difficult to attract lawyers to the judiciary. The study's results therefore cast doubt on the justification for this raise, the authors noted.

Hyundai to buy \$40 million in magnesium from Dead Sea Works

AMIR ROZENBLIT

IN a reciprocal deal, South Korean giant Hyundai, which built the new \$120 million power plant at the Dead Sea Works, agreed to purchase some \$40m. in magnesium and chemicals from the firm and to award \$25m. in subcontracts to Israeli firms, Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish revealed over the weekend at ceremonies dedicating the power station.

The station includes two diesel generators, with an output of 60

megawatts.

In the second part of the deal, the firm will build a \$350m. magnesium plant. Volkswagen owns a 35 percent share of that plant.

Dead Sea Works general manager Ori Bin-Nun said the feasibility of building other plants related to the magnesium industry in Arad is being studied.

He also said an institute for magnesium research will be established in cooperation with Ben-Gurion University.

Gibor Sabrina in talks to sell Sabrigum to Delta Galil

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

GIBOR Sabrina Textiles, owned by the Rozov family, is in final negotiations to sell Sabrigum Elastic Ribbons to Delta Galil for \$5.2 million, the companies informed the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday.

The firms are close to signing an agreement for Delta Galil to buy all of Gibor Sabrina's shares for \$1.2m. in cash. In addition, Delta will repay all of Sabrigum's \$2.5m. in debts to Gibor and another \$1.5m. for the land on which Sabrigum is situated in Daliat al-Carmel.

Sources close to Gibor Sabrina said the company, which has registered large losses during the last few quarters, has recently entered negotiations to sell its subsidiaries to improve its financial situation.

Gibor Sabrina completed the year with a net loss of NIS 7.7m. In the first quarter the company reported a net loss of NIS 4.3m.

Less than two weeks ago, Gibor informed the stock exchange it was in advanced negotiations to sell its 35% stake in Gibor Sport.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Public borrowing of unlinked shekels was unchanged last month, despite the 0.8 percentage point reduction in interest rates. The central bank announced yesterday that the volume of unlinked shekel loans remained at NIS 57.4 billion in April.

Average interest rates on credit to the public dropped by approximately 0.8% to 19.61% from 20.34% in April, in reaction to the central bank's rate cut. *Jose Rosenfeld*

Tadiran Communication receives \$11m. order from US Army: Tadiran Communication Systems has received a \$11 million contract to supply Remote Pilot Vehicle systems to the US Army. The company will start supplying the systems to Pioneer planes in August.

Tadiran received the order through the US PUI company and will supply night and day observation systems for \$6m. and data link systems for \$5m. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

The Bank of Israel will announce today its monetary program for next month. Despite pressure on the central bank from the Treasury and business sector, last month's higher than expected Consumer Price Index makes an additional cut to interest rates unlikely.

Last month, the Bank of Israel reduced interest rates by 0.5 percentage point to 13.5 percent following the lowest April index in more than two decades. *Jose Rosenfeld*

The Tel Aviv District Court rejected Malam Systems' suit to cancel the government's tender for producing the paycheck stubs for 150,000 government employees and retirees. Out of four groups that submitted bids, the tenders committee eliminated the Liraz-YanA and the Malam-IBM groups for failing to meet the tender's requirements.

Due to the litigation, the government will delay granting the contract until 1997 and extend the existing contract with Malam Systems until the end of next year. *Jose Rosenfeld*

Soglowek purchases control of As Sausages

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

SOGLOWEK has purchased control of As Sausages, a private sausage manufacturer as part of its plans to strengthen activities in the local food field, the company announced yesterday.

The company was acquired from David As following nine months of negotiations. Soglowek's spokesman refused to reveal the terms of the agreement.

Industry and Trade Ministry Supervisor of Monopolies Yoram

Turbovitz has given his approval for the transaction.

Soglowek said it is currently in negotiations with other local and overseas food manufacturers in an attempt to move into new fields of activities in the food sector.

Two weeks ago the company announced it is in advanced negotiations with several factories specializing in the frozen vegetable field.

Today, Soglowek is engaged in the manufacture of sausages and other prepared meats, pastry products and meat substitute products.

Last week, the Investment Center at the Industry and Trade Ministry announced it has approved Soglowek's plans to invest more than \$25 million in establishing a new meat processing factory in Shlomi.

Soglowek currently operates a turkey slaughterhouse in Shlomi.

The factory, which is expected to employ about 200 people, will be established on a 25-dunam plot.

Soglowek said it plans to equip the factory with the most advanced meat producing technological equipment in the world.

In addition, the company said it intends to set up a sausage manufacturing plant in Shlomi, named As Sausages.

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Illustration: Yoram Ben-Zur



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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (25.6.95)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	5.125	5.000	5.000
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.825	4.875	5.250
German mark (DM 200,000)	3.000	3.000	3.250
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	1.750	1.875	2.250
Yen (10 million yen)			

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (23.6.95)			
CURRENCY	CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		Banknotes
	Buy	Sell	Buy
Currency basket	3.4370	3.4925	
U.S. dollar	2.9462	2.9938	2.89
German mark	2.1113	2.1454	2.07
Pound sterling	4.7138	4.7691	4.63
French franc	0.0032	0.0130	0.59
Japanese yen (100)	3.4859	3.5422	3.42
Dutch guilder	1.8948	1.9183	1.85
Swiss franc	2.5440	2.5851	2.50
Swedish krona	0.0403	0.04109	0.39
Norwegian krona	0.4740	0.4811	0.46
Danish krone	0.5408	0.5484	0.53
Finnish mark	0.8854	0.8975	0.87
Canadian dollar	2.1422	2.1768	2.10
Australian dollar	2.1233	2.1596	2.08
S. African rand	0.8094	0.8215	0.73
Belgian franc (10)	1.0272	1.0438	1.00
Austrian schilling (10)	3.0025	3.0489	3.04
Italian lire (1000)	1.8108	1.8401	1.77
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.15
Syrian pound	—	—	0.84
Israeli pound	3.8894	3.9623	3.89
Israeli new shekel	4.7935	4.8709	4.71
Spanish peseta (100)	2.4339	2.4732	2.39

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUM

(NOD) TARGET OXTO	
Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents	
Date:	22.6.95
Purchase Price:	103.62
Redemption Price:	102.25

(NOD) TARGET OXTO	
Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents	
Date:	22.6.95
Purchase Price:	141.03
Redemption Price:	139.04

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Key Representative Rates	
US dollar	NIS 2.9710
Stading	NIS 4.7527
Mark	NIS 2.1252

Ministry threatens to cancel Darcom phone license

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Darcom company, founded by the late David Reichmann, will lose its Communications Ministry license to supply overseas phone and fax services if it is found to have ceased such supply services on its own.

Avi Teitelman, the ministry's acting director of engineering and licensing, recommended last week to Communications Minister Shlomo Aloni that Darcom's license be canceled because the company has in effect transferred its responsibilities to another firm, Adir.

The ministry said it will soon conduct a comprehensive investigation of each of Darcom's licenses and cancel those involving all services not supplied to customers.

Reichmann, a promising member of one of the billionaire Canadian Reichmann family, died suddenly while driving between Tel Aviv and Bnei Brak several months ago. He was only in his early 30s.

Since his death, Darcom has been in decline, although it was reportedly in financial trouble even before. The ministry found that since January, would-be Darcom customers have been referred to Adir.

In response to Teitelman's request for an explanation, the company said it was continuing to supply telecommunications services and no other company was doing so in its stead.

The ministry regarded this letter as an example of "contempt" and as "the supply of inaccurate information."

The Jerusalem Post attempted to get a reaction from Darcom director-general Zvi Amid, but messages to him and other company officials went unanswered.

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Packard Bell suit raises questions about ad ethics

PALO ALTO, California (Reuters) - Investigations into Packard Bell Electronic Inc.'s practice of selling as new personal computers with returned parts poses the question of whether consumers are getting what they pay for.

Packard Bell, which boasts half of the US retail PC market, was thrown under the spotlight on April 10, when archival Compaq Computer Corp. filed a federal lawsuit against the company.

Compaq alleged Packard Bell has been deceiving the public by shipping used parts into its "new" computers. Both of the companies are among the biggest sellers of personal computers in the nation.

On May 25, Compaq took its case to several states, touching off a 12-state investigation, led by Florida and Illinois, into Packard Bell's marketing practices.

In an April 13 hearing in US District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, where the Compaq case is pending, Packard Bell attorneys acknowledged the company reused some parts but denied any duplicity.

Packard Bell attorney Marshall Grossman, in a telephone interview over the weekend, said the Westlake Village, California, company would "immediately" implement a disclosure policy on its new line of PCs. Any new computers shipped from now on

with returned parts will state so in the warranty.

"This is simply a matter of shutting the door on a false issue and false criticism [by Compaq]," Grossman said.

He said he is not concerned that consumers, once informed that they may have unwittingly bought new systems with used parts, will cry deception.

Grossman explained the company's sales policy.

"If a product comes back to the company brand new, never used or if it had extremely limited use, whether or not the box had been opened, it is completely disassembled and every component is tested to see whether it meets the original factory quality-control standard," he said.

"If so, it goes back into new computers and into the marketplace carrying the full Packard Bell warranty."

Grossman said such a practice is widespread throughout the computer industry - Compaq, IBM and Dell Computer Corp. included.

An IBM spokesman said IBM does not sell as new any computer or parts that had been returned. The Armonk, New York-based computer giant sells refurbished and other not-quite-new PCs along with discontinued models at its outlet in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Carmel Carpets liquidators: We should get keys to Shapira villa

EVELYN GORDON

THERE is no reason not to give Carmel Carpets' liquidators the keys to owner MK Avraham Shapira's villa, because such a move is not irreversible, and they are looking to rent rather than sell it, liquidators Yosef Cohen and Ovedia Blass told the Supreme Court yesterday.

They were responding to the court's decision to issue a temporary injunction against the transfer of the keys, which the Tel Aviv District Court had ordered.

The district court found that

the Caesarea villa, valued at more than \$1 million, belonged to the now defunct Carmel Carpets, and therefore should be given over to the liquidators.

Shapira's wife, Tova, appealed this decision to the Supreme Court, saying the district court was not authorized to make this decision, and that the villa had been lawfully registered in the Shapiras' name.

As part of her appeal, she

asked for an injunction against the transfer of the keys, saying the appeal would be pointless if the villa had already been sold.

However Cohen and Blass told the court they are interested in renting the villa, not selling it.

Furthermore, they charged, the entire appeal is an abuse of proper legal proceedings.

Not only does it try to create an artificial distinction between Tova Shapira and her husband -

Tova is the appellant, while Avraham is listed as a respondent - but the appeal is not even supported by an affidavit from Tova. The lack of an affidavit, the liquidators said, is proof that Tova Shapira fears being exposed to charges of perjury.

The villa is one item in a NIS 1 billion suit filed by the liquidators against Shapira.

Carmel Carpets claims to have sold it to Shapira in 1984 for \$15,000, but the sale was never recorded with the Land Registry.

Tsur: Citrus export deal must precede EC pact

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE government will only sign a trade agreement with the European Union after a deal is reached regarding citrus exports, Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur said after a meeting with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Tsur said Israel and the EU are in disagreement regarding citrus export conditions mainly because of Spain's insistence that the fruit have a high entry price.

Zvi Alon, deputy director of the ministry's foreign trade division, said an agreement has been reached on almost all the clauses included in the agreement since it was approved by the government three weeks ago. But Israel's opposition to Spain's de-

mands is preventing the signing of the agreement.

Alon said Spain has asked the EU to postpone discussions regarding Israel's citrus export conditions, until it reaches a deal with Morocco on fishing issues.

Morocco is expected to benefit from the same citrus trade conditions as those given to Israel, and for this reason, Spain regards fishing and citrus as connected. Spain has asked the EU not to finalize the citrus trade agreement with Israel until it reaches a fishing agreement with Morocco.

Tsur said Israel has asked the EU not to hinder its citrus exports by subjecting them to customs.

NY precious metals futures close lower

COMMODITIES REPORT

NEW YORK precious metals futures ended little changed on Friday after a dull, featureless trading session.

Sources said the market is seeing lethargic activity with no market-moving news.

One contact said traders are awaiting the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting July 5-6, but it is generally agreed that traders have already discounted a rate cut by the Federal Reserve in July.

The dollar was trading lower on Friday afternoon, down over one penny against the German mark and slightly lower against the Japanese yen on speculative selling in thin trade. Analysts pointed out that gold did not seem to be inspired by this decline.

August gold ended 20 cents higher at \$392.10.

Silver also held a narrow 6.5-cent range on the day, but climbed slightly in afternoon trade as the dollar weakened. However, prices fell back to slightly lower levels ahead of the close.

July silver ended 0.2 cents lower at \$3.55.

New York copper futures gave back some of the gains made after the sharp rally on Thursday, ending the session off 345 points in the July contract.

Stocks of copper in the London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouses at the end of business Thursday showed a decline, but this drawdown was less than expected. At the close, July copper futures fell 345 points to \$1,423.00.

CBOT soybean futures trimmed losses on Friday, with most contracts ending fractionally lower. Volume was light throughout the session, with few featured players noted on either side of the market, floor traders said.

July closed up 3/4 at \$6.0175 per bushel.

CBOT wheat futures closed sharply higher on Friday, at the

highest level during June for a July contract in 15 years, sources said.

These gains have been in reaction to reports of disappointing yields in the Kansas hard red winter crop, as well as ideas that countries may buy much of the remaining wheat under the Export Enhancement Program before allocations expire on Friday.

July futures closed up 12 1/2 at \$4.23 per bushel.

CBOT corn futures closed slightly lower in light trading. Prices were kept in check by forecasts for rain in the Midwest.

July futures closed down 1/4 at \$2.79 a bushel.

July cotton futures closed Friday's session higher, dipping slightly lower just before the close in a late exodus ahead of the contract's first notice day today, when all price limits for the contract will be removed.

July closed 1.50 firmer at 111.65 cents per pound. The October contract closed at 89.09 cents, up 34 points.

New York sugar futures posted sharp gains, with strength in the July contract pulling the October contract along for the ride.

The July contract settled 52 points higher at 12.62 cents, near session highs of 12.64 cents. The October contract settled 35 points higher at 11.12 cents, with a session high of 11.20 cents.

Coffee futures tumbled Friday as a change in the forecast for Brazil coffee-growing regions led to massive liquidation of the market.

July coffee futures dropped 700 points to close at \$1.4415, near session lows of \$1.4250. The September contract fell 540 points to \$1.4495.

Cocoa futures closed mixed, with a lack of fundamental news leaving conditions thin. The September contract closed \$4 firmer at \$1,336. The July contract settled \$3 lower at \$1,312.

Courtesy of Michael Zwebner, Comstock Trading Ltd.

All indexes decrease on option-related selling

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FELICE MARANZ

190.94 -0.89%	192.67 -1.05%	156.69 -0.22%
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Two-Sided Index Maof Index Karam Index

BLUE CHIPS fell for a second day yesterday as option speculators sold shares to try and drive up the value of put options on the key Tel Aviv Index, traders said.

An exception to the poor performance of Maof-listed issues a 2.75 percent rise in Teva Pharmaceuticals. Teva's multiple sclerosis treatment Copaxone won praise at a conference in Munich last week.

"Option players want to sell puts expensively," said Avi Meir, investment manager at Israel General Bank. "The options players know its easier to lower prices on Sundays since foreign investors aren't buying on Sunday."

Put options grant the right but not the obligation to sell a secur-

ity or an index at a set price by a certain date. As the level of an index falls, the value of put options on it will tend to rise.

Options on the TASE are only available on the Maof Index. They expire every two months, with the next expiration at the end of July.

The 25-share index fell 1.05% to 192.67, while the Two-Sided Index dropped 0.89% to 190.94.

Across the exchange as a whole, nine shares fell for every eight that rose.

The value of shares changing hands was NIS 114.4 million, NIS 10.6m. below Thursday's level and roughly NIS 10m. above May's average daily trading.

(Bloomberg)

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading			Two-sided trading		
Commercial			AFTERNOON		
Name	Price	% Change	Name	Price	% Change
Bank Leumi	190.94	-0.89%	Bank Leumi	190.94	-0.89%
Bank Hapoalim	192.67	-1.05%	Bank Hapoalim	192.67	-1.05%
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Wimbledon looks to Agassi-Sampras final

Smashnova to face Slovakian in 1st-round play

LONDON (Reuters) - It may be two weeks away, but Wimbledon fans are already looking to an Andre Agassi-Pete Sampras final to obliterate the bad memory of last year's title bout and restore lustre to the men's game.

When Sampras and Goran Ivanisevic engaged in what many saw as the ultimate in boring "ludicrous blunder" serve-volley tennis a year ago, the obituary on Wimbledon's revered grass surfaces were written far and wide.

While Wimbledon officials insisted that reports of the impending death of the green stuff were premature, another two weeks of aces and three-stroke rallies when this year's event begins today might well set the balls rolling for the grass.

Attempts to counter the power game by using "slower" balls appear to have had little effect, as Sampras acknowledged on his way to the Queen's Club title a week ago.

"I hardly noticed the difference," said the American.

"When I play Goran on grass, it's two of the biggest servers in the game. It's going to be quick and you're not going to get rallies no matter what balls we use. We're always going to go for aces."

"But if I play Andre or Michael Chang, we'll have rallies because they like to stay back and that's just fine with me," he said.

Sampras opens his defense today against Karsten Braasch, a German ranked 119th in the world. Agassi sets out tomorrow against Australian qualifier Andrew Painter, who is on his first visit to Britain.

In the women's matches, Anna Smashnova, Israel's sole representative, is paired against Radka Zrubakova from Slovakia.

Injuries could play a part in the women's event, particularly if Steffi Graf does not get over her recent wrist and back problems.

The wrist is the major concern, but the 26-year-old five-times champion dispelled most of the doubts by engaging in full-scale practice sessions.

Graf, beaten in the opening round by American Lori McNeil last year, is the top seed ahead of Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and defending champion Conchita Martinez.

Graf might have to contend in the semifinals with Czech Jana Novotna.

SPORTS

Devils sweep to NHL crown

EAST RUTHERFORD (Reuters) - The New Jersey Devils completed an amazing run through the NHL playoffs by sweeping the Detroit Red Wings in four games to win the 1995 Stanley Cup on Saturday.

Neal Broten and Shawn Chambers each scored twice and sensational young goaltender Martin Brodeur shut the door on Detroit after the first period to lead the Devils to an emphatic 5-2 victory and the first NHL championship in franchise history.

The Devils, who had only the ninth best record in the lockout-shortened season, are the first NHL team to win four playoff rounds without having home

ice advantage at any stage of the post-season.

The Devils had upset Boston and serious Cup contenders in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia before their stunning sweep of the leading Cup favorites from Detroit, the team with the best record and most feared offense in the NHL.

Claude Lemieux, who had a league-leading 13 playoff goals including three game winners, won the Conn Smythe Trophy as most valuable player of the playoffs.

Down three games to none, the Red Wings came out with the kind of fire and intensity that the do-or-die occasion called for. But

the disciplined, opportunistic Devils simply would not be denied.

"We ran into a team at the top of its game," said the losing coach, legendary Scotty Bowman.

And coach Jacques Lemaire's aggressive forechecking system worked to perfection as the Devils held a desperate Detroit team to just one shot at the goal in the third period of Game 4.

"The minute that he came here this team was a new team," Lemieux said of the man who won eight Stanley Cups as a player but picked up his first as a coach in his second year with the Devils.

The New Jersey celebration started early as the Devils scored

on their very first shot just 1:08 into the game when Broten stuffed the puck under Detroit's goalie Mike Vernon from the crease.

The goal was disputed but the video replay judge ruled Broten did not direct it in with his skate, so it counted.

Detroit struck back just 55 seconds later when Sergei Fedorov put a rebound of his own shot under Brodeur after taking a Martin Lapointe pass from behind the New Jersey net.

The Red Wings grabbed the lead at 13:01 with a short-handed goal by Paul Coffey on a play, started by Fedorov, who played like a man possessed.

Israel, Greece vie for quarter-final slot today

BRIAN FREEMAN

GET ready for a real barn burner tonight against host Greece and its wildly partisan fans.

With the European National Basketball Championships final pool at the halfway mark, the stage has been set for a showdown between Israel (2-1) and Greece (2-2) for one of the four quarter-final spots from Group A.

An Israeli victory by more than four points will clinch a place in the quarter-finals.

A loss, while not mathematically eliminating the team, would make the task practically impossible, considering that Israel's last two games are against the group's strongest teams - Yugoslavia and Lithuania - and Israel would be at a tiebreaker disadvantage against any likely contender.

Yugoslavia (3-0) and Lithuania (2-1) seem assured of making the next round, while defending champs Germany (1-3) and Sweden (0-3) will almost certainly stay behind.

That leaves Israel to battle it out with Greece and Italy (2-2) for one of the final two quarter-final spots from the group.

This makes the 73-71 heart-breaking loss to Italy in the first game even more painful, since that gave the Italians the tie-breaker advantage over Israel.

Moreover, an Israeli win over Greece tonight might not even be enough. In the event that Greece, Israel and Italy all end up with 3-3 records, the tie-breaker would come down to point differential in the games played among the three nations since no team beat the other two clubs.

Since Israel lost 73-71 to Italy and Greece beat Italy 67-61, Israel would lose a three-way tie-breaker to Greece if it wins by less than three points. Then, with only Italy and Israel left, the Italians would win the tie-breaker for the last quarter-final spot.

The game is slated to be broadcast live on Channel 1 at 8 p.m.

NBA EXPANSION DRAFT

Toronto Raptors: B.J. Armstrong, 6-2, guard, Chicago; Tony Massenburg, 6-9, forward, L.A. Clippers; Andre Gilbert, 6-10, forward, Minnesota; Keith Jennings, 5-7, guard, Golden State; Donato Wingfield, 6-8, forward, Seattle; Doug Smith, 6-10, forward, Dallas; Jerome Kersey, 6-7, forward, Portland; Tan Jabek, 7-0, center, Houston; Willie Anderson, 6-8, guard, San Antonio; Ed Pinckney, 6-8, forward, Milwaukee; Ake East, 6-10, center, Boston; B.J. Tyler, 6-4, guard, Philadelphia; John Salley, 6-11, forward, Miami; Oliver Miller, 6-9, center, Detroit.

Vancouver Grizzlies: Greg Anthony, 6-2, guard, New York; Rodney Dert, 6-9, forward, Orlando; Antonio Harvey, 6-11, forward-center, L.A. Lakers; Reggie Slater, 6-7, forward, Denver; Trevor Ruffin, 6-4, guard, Phoenix; Derrick Phelps, 6-4, guard, Sacramento; Larry Stewart, 6-8, forward, Washington; Kenny Gattison, 6-8, forward, Charlotte; Byron Scott, 6-4, guard, Indiana; Gerald Wilkins, 6-8, guard, Cleveland; Benoit Benjamin, 7-0, center, New Jersey; Doug Edwards, 6-7, forward, Atlanta; Blue Edwards, 6-4, forward, Utah.

Target of 296 set for Windies

LONDON (Reuters) - Robin Smith evoked memories of one of his finest Test innings with a battling 90 at Lord's yesterday to give England the chance of a series-leveling victory over West Indies.

Smith, restored to the middle order after twice failing as an experimental opener in the first-Test defeat, was at the heart of a second innings fightback that enabled England to set West Indies 296 to win the second Test.

The touring team, which suffered an early blow when pace bowler Darren Gough removed Carl Hooper for 14, was 68 for one at the close of the fourth day with Brian Lara striking an unbeaten 38 and Sherwin Campbell 14 not out.

West Indies needs 228 more in a minimum of 90 overs on the final day, offering the prospect of a compelling climax to a fascinating contest.

England's hopes of beating West Indies in a Test at Lord's for the first time since 1957 were raised by the courage and resolu-

tion of Smith, who had rescued his country against the men from the Caribbean in the 1991 Lord's Test with an unbeaten 148.

Smith found a staunch ally this time in Graham Thorpe, who was hit in the side of the helmet by a full toss from Courtney Walsh on Saturday but returned from a night in the hospital to make 42.

England first innings 283 (R-Smith 61, G.Thorpe 52, C.Walsh 3-50) Second innings 296 (C.Atherton 75, J.Adams 54, A.Fraser 5-66)

West Indies second innings (overnight 155-3) M.Atherton c Murray b Walsh 9 A.Stewart c Murray b Walsh 36 G.Lynch b Bishop 67 G.Thorpe c Richardson b Ambrose 42 R.Smith lbw b Ambrose 90 M.Ramprakash c sub b Bishop 0 D.Gough b Ambrose 20 D.Gough b Ambrose 20 P.Martin c Atherton b Ambrose 1 A.Fraser not out 2 A.Fraser not out 2 Extras (6-6 lb-27 w-2 nb-7) 42 Total (581 overs) 296

Fall of wickets: 1-32-51 3-130 4-155 5-240 6-280 7-320 8-328 9-334 Bowling: Ambrose 24-5-70-4, Walsh 28-11-10-61, Gattison 14-4-14-0, Bishop 22-5-66-3, Hooper 8-1-31-0, Adams 2-0-4-0

West Indies second innings C.Hooper c Martin b Gough 14 S.Campbell not out 16 B.Lara not out 38 Extras (6-2) 2 Total 296

Fall of wickets: 1-15, Bowling (to date): Fraser 7-23-0, Gough 5-0-27-1, Wingham 3-1-0, Martin 3-0-0-0

Nahum 1st in triple jump

HEATHER CHAIT

ROGEL Nahum showed poise and style in the triple jump last night at the Israel Athletics Championships in Tel Aviv, marking 16.53 meters.

Sara Langer won the women's triple jump, notching 12.40m.

Kfir Golan was the first Israeli in the 200m sprint, ending in 21.87 seconds behind Holland's Regilio van der Vliet (21.13) and Denis Tilbury (21.37).

Galk Maretsky added the 200m race to her 100m title with a time of 25.26, behind Dora Kyriacou from Cyprus who clocked 23.81.

Israeli triumphs in the 400m hurdles races were Philip Kravov (52.99) and Olga Dugodesko (1:02:34).

Yaniv Vaknin cracked a personal record in the 800m in 1:51:30 while Dina Sulman collected her second title by winning the women's 800m race in 2:11.97.

After Ronen Madger and Yuval Buchanin were tied in the high jump at 2.12m, the deciding jump ended the competition in Madger's favor.

On Saturday, Noam Darsa won the men's 400m in 49.76secs.

SCOREBOARD

SATURDAY'S NBL RESULTS: Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 9; Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 6; Cincinnati 5, Atlanta 5; New York 4, Chicago 5; Houston 2, San Diego 2; Colorado 0, Los Angeles 7; San Francisco 0.

SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS: New York 10, Toronto 2; Chicago 9, Cleveland 3; Detroit 7, Milwaukee 2; Boston 6, Baltimore 5; Minnesota 6, Kansas City 5; Texas 6, Oakland 5; Seattle 3, California 2.

Quality Classifieds

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PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS - All rates include VAT: Single Weekday - NIS 87.75 for 10 words (minimum), each additional word NIS 8.77 FRIDAY AND HOLIDAY EVE - NIS 128.70 for 10 words (minimum); each additional word NIS 12.87. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY (Package) - NIS 198.50, each additional word NIS 19.85. WEEK RATE (6 insertions) - NIS 257.40; each additional word NIS 25.74. FOUR FRIDAYS NIS 339.30 for 10 words (minimum) each additional word - NIS 33.93. MONTHLY (24 insertions) NIS 528.50 for 10 words (minimum) each additional word - NIS 52.85.

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SHARON AREA

DWELLINGS

RENTALS

HERZLIYA PITUAH, lovely, 4 room house, excellent location, reasonable, immediate. Agent Tel: 03-570433.

HERZLIYA, private house + 4 rooms + furnished + airconditioning + alarm system. Tel: 03-5767425.

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SALES

SHIKUN DAN, excellent location, 750 sq.m. plot, additional building possible. ANAT Tel: 03-589353, 052-532744.

HOD HASHARON, Palyim St., Architect design house, 240 sqm on 410 sqm plot. US\$ 450,000. Immediate occupancy. No agents. Tel: 03-901334, 03-428174.

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NICE FEMININE VOICES Languages: Scandinavian, English, and German for International Partyline. Tel: 03-582-2422 Ma'la.

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HABITAT Tel: 02-611222. Caesarea, spectacular, new, private villa, nine rooms, swimming pool, garden, \$1,300,000. Private mortgage.

SITS. VAC.

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VEHICLES

PASSPORT

BUICK Le Sabre, 1994, custom, fully loaded, 3800cc, perfect condition. Tel: 03-572235.

HAIFA & NORTH

DWELLINGS

RENTALS

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SALES

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SITS. VAC.

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CRITIC'S CHOICE

CLASSICAL MUSIC

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

DIRECTOR Christopher Alden adds a Pirandellian touch to the opera within an opera in *Pagliacci*. It is presented in a topsy-turvy style which highlights Buki Shiff's ingenious, larger-than-life costumes.

The first part of the evening features Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*, which is more static dramatically but excels musically. The four final performances are tonight, Wednesday, Friday and next Sunday at the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center. All begin at 8, except Friday at 1.

THEATER

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

RAMI Baruch is exceptional in *The Tiger*. Dario Fo's one-man show which won the first prize in the 1994 TheaterNetto Festival. This fable about a man who becomes closer to animals than to human beings, is a tale of love and compassion, hope and misconceptions and, above all, caring and devotion. Baruch, making us forget that he is alone on stage, manages to create a collage of characters and situations. At the ZOA House (9) in Tel Aviv (in Hebrew).

FILMS

ADINA HOFFMAN

*** **CRIMSON TIDE** After years of watching homicidal androids like Schwarzenegger and Stallone empty rounds of automatic gunfire into the guts of their faceless victims, viewers will be glad to find Tony Scott's action movie feels different, tauter, grander, *human*.

His characters — and they are characters, not robotic good guys or bad ones — only resort to their guns when they have no other choice, and even then it costs them dearly. *Crimson Tide* is complex where it needs to be, and spare in important places. It begins with a finely hewed theatrical premise: all the action will take place underwater.

The drama's primary setting is the interior of an American nuclear submarine, where the crusty captain (Gene Hackman) and his thoughtful young second-in-command (Denzel Washington) vie for control of the crew and the deadly warheads. (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance strongly advised.)

*** **1/2 KISS OF DEATH** — Based very loosely on a 1947 screenplay by Ben Hecht and Charles



Rami Baruch reprises his role in 'The Tiger,' winner of last year's TheaterNetto festival.

Lederer, Barbet Schroeder's film is set in the dingy, modern-day Queens of stolen-car dealerships and topless bars. Schroeder and screenwriter Richard Price don't mean to stylize the inner city as classic film noir, half a century ago. Instead, they blend the sly wit and world weariness of noir with a documentary filmmaker's resolve to convey the pressing facts. The result is a fascinating hybrid, and one that works well to blur the tired boundaries between realism and artistry. *Kiss of Death* manages both. It's jarring and creepy and surprisingly rich. Starring David Caruso, Samuel L. Jackson, Nicolas Cage and Helen Hunt. (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.)

TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1

6:30 News 6:45 Cartoons 7:00 Good Morning Israel

EDUCATIONAL TV

8:00 Jewish Mysticism 8:30 Reading 8:45 Nature 9:25 Rehov Sumsum 10:00 Morning Talk — Batya Barak hosts professionals in the fields of psychology, education and society 10:30 Science and Technology 11:00 English: Seven in Heaven 11:25 World History — the Middle East 12:00 French — Avec Plaisir 12:15 Natural Science 12:30 Geography 12:50 Society 13:15 The Natural World 13:30 The Wizard of Oz — cartoon series 14:00 Pretty Butterflies 14:30 Pashosh — cartoon 14:45 Cartoons

CHANNEL 1

15:30 Roki Yarak 18:00 Zap to One 17:00 A New Evening 17:35 Animals and Smiles — quiz show 18:00 Garfield 18:15 News in English

ARABIC PROGRAMS

18:30 Sports magazine 19:00 News in Arabic

HEBREW PROGRAMS

19:30 Mabat 20:00 European Basketball Championship: Israel vs. Greece (live) 21:40 News bulletin 21:45 Popolita 23:00 Backtrack 23:30 News

CHANNEL 2

13:00 Screen test 14:00 Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum 14:30 Tick Tack 15:00 The Little Mermaid (Hebrew dialogue) 16:00 The Bold and the Beautiful 17:00 Reshet at Five 17:30 Fresh Prince of Bel-Air 18:00 Double Dare — children's game show 18:30 Dr. Quinn — Medicine Women 19:25 Lingo — game show 20:00 News 20:30 America's Funniest People 20:45 Comedy Store — local humor 21:20 Fools' Gold — Israeli drama series 21:50 Cinema 2: Forced Testimony (1994) 00:00 News 00:05 Forced Testimony (continued) 01:00 Zuckero — Greek music 01:55 World of Discovery

JORDAN TV

14:00 Madeline — cartoon 14:30 The Munsters Today — comedy 15:00 Hard Time on Planet Earth — science fiction 15:50 Major Dad — drama 16:15 The Language of Animals — documentary 16:30 Pugwall 17:00 French programs 19:30 The Bold and the Beautiful 20:00 Michael's New comedy 20:30 News Around the World 21:10 Flying Lady — part 5 22:00 News in English 22:25 Dying of the Light — the story of UNICEF worker Sean Devereux

WHERE TO GO

Notices in this feature are charged at \$150 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS49.140 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

CONDUCTED TOURS HEBREW UNIVERSITY. Tours of the Mount Scopus campus, in English, daily Sun.-Thur. 11 a.m. from Brodman Reception Center, Sherman Administration Bldg. Buses 4e, 9, 23, 26, 28. For info, call 882818.

AMIT WOMEN. For a free conducted tour of our installations, Jerusalem 61922; Tel Aviv 523154. Hours: 8:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Sun.-Thur. **NADASSAH.** Visit the Nadassah installations, Chagall Windows. Tel. 02-416333, 02-776271.

TEL AVIV

MUSEUM OF ART. In the courtyard, Yaacov Dorchin - Blocked Well, 28 monumental sculptures. Botanical: Madonna and Child (first Botticelli shown in Israel) Lea Nikel - Retrospective. The Unknown Modigliani - Drawings. Artists' Books. 16th-19th Cent. European Art. Impressionism, Post-Impressionism. The School of Paris. The Moshe and Sara Mayer Collection. Sculpture. 20th cent. Modern Master. Mies van der Rohe. Oscar Niemeyer. A Historic Presentation. From New Horizons Onward. **NELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION FOR CONTEMPORARY ART.** Daniel Sack - Mortuary and Me. Hours: Wednesdays 10:00 a.m.-8 p.m. Sun.-Thur. 10:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. Art Education Center, Tel. 6919155/67.

WZKO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv 6923819; Jerusalem 256060; Haifa 388817.

HAIFA

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DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Karem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology); Migdal Lachod (obstetrics); Bikur Holim (pediatrics, ENT). Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv Medical Center (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado.

POLICE

FIRE FIRST AID 105

Magen David Adom In emergencies dial 101 (Hebrew) or 911 (English) in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod: 551233 Kfar Sava: 902222 Ashdod: 551233 Netanya: 512333 BeerSheva: 274767 Netanya: 604444 Beit Shimon: 521333 Patah Tikva: 531111 Beit Ramon: 575933 Rehovot: 451333 Elad: 22444 Rehovot: 562233 Haifa: 512333 Safed: 520333 Jerusalem: 521333 Tel Aviv: 545011 Karmiel: 585444 Herzliya: 703444

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Medical help for tourists (in English) 177-022-9110

The National Police Control Center at Ramat Hasharon 04-529205, for emergency calls 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

MIDDLE EAST TV

14:00 The 700 Club 14:55 Film 16:30 Mighty Mouse 16:55 Jonny Quest 17:20 Dangerous World 17:45 Superbook 18:10 Documentaries 19:10 Magnum P.I. 20:00 World News Tonight 20:30 CNN Headline News 21:00 The Cosby Show 21:30 Lois and Clark: The New Adventures of Superman 22:20 Time Trax 23:10 700 Club

CABLE

FAMILY CHANNEL (3)

8:00 Roxanne 9:00 One Life to Live 9:45 The Young and the Restless 10:30 Guests in the Living Room 11:00 All in the Family 11:25 Celeste 12:10 Neighbors 12:35 Perry Mason 13:00 Hanging with Dad 13:05 Israeli Clips 14:00 St. Elsewhere 14:50 Roxanne 15:40 Knots Landing 16:30 Neighbors 16:55 Love Boat 17:45 Israeli Clips 18:00 One Life to Live 18:45 The Young and the Restless 19:30 Local broadcast 20:00 Celeste 20:50 Family Fortune 21:20 Married with Children 21:50 The Nanny 22:15 Mad About You 22:50 Seinfeld 23:20 Love of the Dolls 23:45 ENC 00:35 Law and Order 1:25 Renegade

MOVIE CHANNEL (4)

10:30 Women of Wilmar (1984) (rpt) 12:05 Hello Dolly (1969) (rpt) 14:25 Viva la Vie (1994) (rpt) 16:15 Honey-suckle Rose (1980) — romantic drama starring Willie Nelson as a country singer touring America (rpt) 18:15 Condor (1989) — a thriller about a criminal who hacks into the Pentagon computers (rpt) 19:30 Street War (1992) — Ray Sharkey stars in this action about cops catching drugs dealers on the streets of New York (rpt) 21:00 Zelly and Me (1988) — Melodrama about a rich orphaned girl (Alexandra Johns) taken in by her grandmother and brought up by her French nanny. Starring Isabelle Rossellini, Glynis Johns and David Lynch 22:35 Overall (1985) — suspense movie starring Jean Smart as America's first woman serial killer 00:15 A Chinese Ghost Story (1987) (rpt) 1:50 Vagabond (1985) (rpt)

CHILDREN (6)

6:30 Cartoons 9:35 Muddies 10:00 Theodore the Donkey 10:35 T-Rex 11:05 Puffy Brewster 11:40 The A Team 12:30 Black Stallion 13:00 Cartoons 13:35 Alvin and the Chipmunks 14:00 Rod and Ernie 14:30 Stone Protectors 15:05 T-Rex 15:35 Family Ties 16:10 Little House on the Prairie 17:10 Black Stalion 17:30 Bill and Ted 18:05 Muddies 18:30 Theodore the Donkey 19:00 Cartoons 19:30 Three's Company 20:00 Married with Children 20:30 Growing Pains 20:55 Step by Step 21:25 Cheers

SECOND SHOWING (6)

22:00 Black Robe (1991) — Historical drama set in the 17th century about a young priest on a dangerous journey to Quebec to bring Christianity to the natives. Directed by Bruce Beresford. Starring Lorraine Bracco (40 mins) 23:40 Dead Ringer (1994) — Suspense movie in which Bette Davis plays a poor woman who murders her rich twin sister and assumes her identity. With Karl Malden and Peter Lawford (111 mins)

DISCOVERY (8)

6:00 Open University: Management, Marketing and Economics 12:00 Survival 13:00 Beyond 2000 14:00 Open University 16:00 Survival 17:00 Beyond 2000 18:00 Open University 20:00 Story of American Greats 21:00 Cultural Cities of China 22:00 High Interest 22:45 Story of American Greats 23:45 Open University

ITV 3

Live continuous coverage of Knesset proceedings

ETV 2

15:30 Full House 16:00 The Natural World: The Hyena 18:00 Keep Fit 18:15 The Young Riders 19:00 Tesh-

Baheli — young satire and entertainment magazine 19:30 Generations — how do families cope with old age? 20:00 New Evening (with Russian subtitles) 20:30 Kate and Allie — comedy 21:00 The World at War — Sir Laurence Olivier presents the acclaimed documentary about WWII. This week: The fall of France 21:55 I'm not Like That 22:00 Film: Klimat — friendship between Jews and Arabs. In Arabic with Hebrew subtitles

SUPER CHANNEL

6:30 NBC News 7:00 ITN World News 7:30 Weekly Business 8:00 Today featuring ITN World News and FT Business 8:30 Super Shop 9:00 European Money Wheel 15:00 US Money Wheel 18:30 FT Business Tonight 19:00 Today 20:00 ITN World News Live 20:30 Ushuala 21:30 Jimmy's 22:00 Crime International 22:30 Europe 2000 23:00 ITN World News 23:30 Best of The Tonight Show with Jay Leno 00:30 Real Personal 1:00 FT Business Special

STAR PLUS

7:00 The Sullivans 7:30 Nathalie Dupree 8:00 Video Fashion Monthly 8:30 Donahue 9:30 Santa Barbara 10:30 The Bold and the Beautiful 11:00 Oprah Winfrey 12:00 Riviera 12:30 Nathalie Dupree 13:00 Aerobics 13:30 The Sullivans 14:00 Small Wonder 14:30 Robotech 15:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 15:30 Batman 16:00 Home and Away 16:30 Entertainment Tonight 17:00 M*A*S*H 17:30 Mystery Movies: Sherlock Holmes — The Master Blacklock 18:00 The Bold and the Beautiful 20:00 Santa Barbara 21:00 Hard Copy 21:30 Remington Steele 22:30 Video Fashion 23:00 M*A*S*H 23:30 Entertainment Tonight 00:00 Oprah Winfrey 1:00 Hard Copy

CHANNEL 5

6:00 — 7:30 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 South American under-17s soccer 17:30 NHL 18:00 Supercross 20:00 Kick boxing 20:30 Burnt Toast 21:00 South American under-17s soccer 22:00 Brazilian league soccer 23:30 No details available

EUROSPORT

9:30 Artistic gymnastics from Britain 11:30 Live European basketball from Greece 15:00 Oregon IndyCar highlights 16:00 Rugby World Cup final from South Africa 17:30 Soccer: Austria vs Holland; Brazil vs Italy 18:30 Oregon IndyCar highlights 19:30 Germany cars 20:30 European sports news 21:00 Speed world 22:00 Live soccer: Germany vs Argentina 00:00 Eurogoals 1:00 European basketball from Greece 2:00 European news

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 PGA golf from Connecticut 7:30 The Official Wimbledon Movie 8:30 Sailing magazine 9:30 Synchronizing 10:00 Wimbledon 11:00 Power boats 11:30 Sailing magazine 12:00 Live Asian basketball final from Korea 14:00 PGA 16:00 Live tennis from Wimbledon 22:00 Asian basketball final from Korea 00:00 Motorcycling 00:30 Sailing magazine 1:00 Asian soccer show

BBC WORLD

6:00 BBC World News 6:25 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 7:00 BBC Newsday 10:00 BBC World News 10:15 The Money Programme 11:00 BBC World News 11:25 On the Record 12:00 BBC World News 12:25 Time Out: Rhodes Around Britain 13:00 BBC Newsday 15:00 BBC World News 15:05 Correspondent 16:00 BBC News Hour 17:00 BBC World News 17:10 World Business Report 17:25 Time Out: O.E. 18:00 BBC World News 18:15 The Money Programme 19:00 BBC World News 19:25 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 20:00 The World Today 22:00 BBC World News 22:05 The Money Programme 23:00 BBC World News 23:25 Time Out: Holiday 00:00 BBC World News 00:25 World Business Report

CNN INTERNATIONAL

News throughout the day

CINEMA

246553 While You Were Sleeping *Crimson Tide 4:30, 7, 9:15 * Ed Wood 4:15, 7, 9:15

ARAD STAR 1-4 * 404729 Murder in the First 4:45, 7, 9:15 * L.Q. 7:15, 9:45

ASHDOD G.G. Gil. Outbreak *Stargate *Crimson Tide 5, 7:30, 10 * The Quick and the Dead *The Kiss of Death *Riche 7:30, 10 * Riche Rich *Dumb and Dumber 5 * G.G. ORI 1-5 * 792779 Queen Margot 4:45, 7:15, 10 * Murder in the First 5, 7:30, 10 * L.Q. 5, 7:30, 10

ASHKELON G.G. Gil. Outbreak *Stargate *L.Q. *Murder in the First 5, 7:30, 10 * Rob Roy 4:45, 7:15, 10 * RAV CHEN 1-5 * 711223 Crimen *The Kiss of Death *The Quick and the Dead *While You Were Sleeping 5, 7:30, 9:45 * 101 Destinations (Hebrew dialogue) 5

BAT YAM RAV CHEN 1-5 * 5531077 Crimen Tide *Stargate 5, 7:15, 9:45 * Stargate *Redemption 4:30, 7:15, 9:45 * Murder in the First 4:45, 7:15, 9:45 * The Quick and the Dead *The Kiss of Death *While You Were Sleeping 5, 7:30, 9:45

BEERSHEBA G.G. Gil. Outbreak *Stargate 5, 7:30, 10 * Murder in the First 4:30, 7:15, 10 * Rob Roy 4:45, 7:15, 10 * RAV-NEGVE 1-4 * 235278 Crimen Tide 5, 7:15, 9:45 * While You Were Sleeping *The Kiss of Death *Before the Sunrise 5, 7:30, 9:45

DIMONA MOFET Bed Company 5:30

HADERA EV 1-4 * Stargate 4:45, 7:15, 10 * While You Were Sleeping 5, 7:15, 9:45 * Leon 5, 7:15, 10

HERZLIYA COLONY CINEMA 1-2 (MANDARIN) * 602666 Nobody's Fool 7:30, 10 DANIEL HOTEL * 544044 THE AUDITORIUM Queen Margot 7:30, 9:45 STAR * 580698 29 Sokolov St. The Quick and the Dead *Crimson Tide 7:30, 9:45 * Crimen Tide 7:30, 9:45

KARMIEL CINEMA 1-3 * 887277 Shawshank Redemption 8:45, 9:15 * While You Were Sleeping *The Quick and the Dead 7, 9:30

KAR SAVA G.G. Gil. Boys on the Side *While You Were Sleeping *Crimson Tide 5, 7:30, 10 * Murder in the First 4:45, 7:15, 10 * The Quick and the Dead 7:30, 10 * Little Women 5 * Stargate 5, 7:30, 10

KRYAT BIALIK G.G. KRYON 1-9 * 778186 Rob Roy *Shawshank Redemption 7, 9:30 * Leon 7, 9:30 * Dumb and Dumber *Riche Rich *Little Giants *L.Q. 7:30, 9:45 * While You Were Sleeping 5:30, 7:30, 9:45 * L.Q. 7:30, 9:45 * The Quick and the Dead 5, 7:30, 9:45

KRYAT MALACHI MOFET Outbreak 5:30

LOD STAR Crimen Tide 7:15, 9:45 * Nobody's Fool 7:15, 9:45 * Rob Roy 7, 9:45

6:30 Showbiz This Week 6:30 Global View 9:30 Diplomatic License 10:45 CNN Newroom 11:30 Showbiz This Week 12:30 Headline News 13:00 Business Day 14:30 World Sport 15:30 Business Asia 16:00 Larry King Live 16:30 QJ Simpson Special 17:30 Sport 18:30 Business Asia 21:00 The World Business Today 22:00 International Hour 22:30 QJ Simpson Special 00:00 World Business Today Update 00:30 Sport 1:30 Showbiz Today

SKY NEWS

6:30 CBS News 7:30 ABC World News 8:00 Sunrise 11:30 The QJ Simpson Trial 12:10 CBS 60 Minutes 16:30 CBS News 18:30 The QJ Simpson Trial 21:00 Parliament 18:00 Live at Five 20:05 Richard Ulfenjohn 21:30 The QJ Simpson Trial 22:30 CBS Evening News

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

6:00 Musical Matinee 9:05 Paganini: Sonata concertante for violin and guitar (Shaham, Walcher); Castelnovo-Tedesco: Guitar concerto no 1; Britten: Nocturnal op 70 after John Dowland (Seruss); Britten: Johnson over Jordan orchestral suite (English CO/Bedford); Walton: String quartet in A minor (Endellion Q); Nielsen: Clarinet concerto op 57; contemporary works 12:00 Light Classical — Russian folk songs 13:00 Callit Janos Starker — Peter Manning: Cello concerto (Lore from the Master); Baker: Sonata for cello and piano; Falla: Spanish folk-song suite for cello and piano 14:00 Encore 18:00 Cello of Works — Beethoven's piano sonatas 18:00 Early music 17:00 S. Nhatia — live broadcast from Henry Crown Auditorium, Jerusalem. Thud Choir cond. Avner Itai, with Philip Luria (piano). Works by Brahms, Harlap, Parlos, Braun, Shoham, Permont, Argov, Zamil 18:00 Rainbow of Sounds 20:05 Mozart: Exsultate Jubilate (Te Kanawa/London SO/Davis); Brahms: Quintet in B minor for clarinet and strings op 115 (De Peyer/Members of Menzies 21:30 A Matter of Agreement 23:00 Just Jazz

RADIO 1

6:00 Hebrew songs 7:00 News in English 7:15 News in French 7:30 Hebrew songs 8:05 Morning Magazine 13:00 News and program in English 13:30 News and program in French 14:05 Music with Youth 15:05 Youth program 16:05 Arts 17:00 News in English 17:02 News in French 17:02 Daily 18:05 Religious programs 20:00 Storytelling 20:15 Sephardi hazanot 21:05 Judaism 22:05 Advice 23:05 Hebrew songs

RADIO 2

6:00 This Morning — news magazine 8:05 Another Master 10:05 It's All Talk 12:05 Midday — news, commentary, music 14:05 Magic Moments 15:05 Foreign Affairs 15:45 Foreign Press 16:05 The Color of Money 17:05 Five After the News 18:05 Today — news 19:05 Legal Discussions 20:30 Evening news — TV broadcast 20:30 Hebrew songs 21:05 Night Games 23:05 News and music 00:05 Mid-night Magazine 00:15 Music 1:05 into the Night 5:05 First Light

REKA

18:00 News in English 18:15 News in French 20:00 News in Russian

ARMY RADIO

5:02 Good Morning IDF 6:00 Open Your Eyes 7:00 Good Morning Israel 8:05 What's the Hurry 10:05 Right Now 12:50 Today's Entertainment 13:00 Midday News 13:15 It's Uncertain 15:05 Open Line — the war on drugs 16:05 Hebrew songs 17:05 Good Evening Israel 18:05 Evening closing 19:05 On the Safe Side 19:55 University of the Air — Rationality and Progress in Science 20:00 Channel 2 news 20:30 The Revolution of the Great Schwartz 21:05 The broadcast from Tel Aviv jazz festival 00:10 Night Birds 2:00 We Don't Want to Sleep

NAHARIYA

HECHAL HATARBUT Legends of the Fall 6:30

BESS ZIONA

G.G. Gil. 1-4 * 404729 Murder in the First 4:45, 7, 9:15 * L.Q. 7:15, 9:45

NETANYA

G.G. Gil. 1-5 * 628452 Shawshank Redemption 4:30, 7:15, 10 * Stargate 5, 7:30, 10 * Murder in the First 4:45, 7:15, 10 * Nika Months 5, 7:30, 10 RAV CHEN *The Quick and the Dead *Blue Sky *While You Were Sleeping 5, 7:30, 9:45 * Crimen Tide 5, 7:15, 9:45

OR AKIVA

RAV CHEN The Quick and the Dead *While You Were Sleeping 7, 9:30 * Pret a Porter 6:45, 9:15

Police probe Ya'acov Nimrodi

RAINE MARCUS

BUSINESSMAN Ya'acov Nimrodi was questioned under caution for more than three hours by police investigating the media wiretapping affair yesterday.

Nimrodi, *Ma'ariv* publisher Ofer Nimrodi's father, should have been summoned several weeks ago, but police gave him time to recover from an operation. He refused to talk to reporters.

He was questioned in connection with hush money allegedly transferred to accused wiretappers Rafi Friedan and Ya'acov Tsur (the latter turned state's witness) and whether he knew of his son's alleged commissioning of wide-scale wiretapping.

Ya'acov Nimrodi was present at at least one secret meeting, filmed by a security company, held in May 1994 at a Tel Aviv hotel and attended by Ofer Nimrodi, *Ma'ariv* security officer David Ronen, and Friedan's lawyer Motti Katz. The latter three were arrested some two months ago — Nimrodi and Ronen are suspected of commissioning wiretapping on businessmen and media personnel and of transferring hush money. Katz allegedly acted as an intermediary for Ofer Nimrodi in transferring money to Friedan and Tsur. A source said that tapes found in Katz' possession contain a conversation between him and Ya'acov Nimrodi.



Ya'acov Nimrodi leaves the Petah Tikvah police station after three hours of questioning under caution yesterday. (Alon Ron/Israel Sun)

A police source said that Ya'acov Nimrodi will probably not be questioned again.

Police had previously investigated an affidavit handed in to the Israeli Embassy in London by an Israeli businessman living there which said that Nimrodi showed him documents relating to al-

leged surveillance on journalist Naomi Levitzky by Friedan and Tsur. However the probe concluded that Friedan and Tsur had conducted no such services for Nimrodi. The businessman, said sources, still has a law suit pending against Nimrodi and has scores to settle with him.

'Murder suspect influenced by cult'

LIAT COLLINS

THE alleged murderer of teenager Amit Molcho was apparently motivated by his involvement in a satanic cult, but other factors may have played a part as well, Central District Police chief Cmdr. Shlomo Aharonishky said yesterday.

However, he stressed that the investigation is in the preliminary stages and police are still gathering information on the cult, some of it coming from the public.

Coastal Plain District Police chief Cmdr. Rahamim Dory had said earlier that the murder occurred when the two argued about a bicycle which the suspect thought Molcho had stolen, and not because of the suspect's involvement with a cult. Aharonishky, speaking on Israel Radio, rejected the bicycle theory, saying this probably did not lead to the murder.

Aharonishky said Dory had apparently based his comments on the juvenile suspect's confession, which he said cannot be taken at face value.

He said police had gathered a list of names of youths who also belonged to the cult and may have been involved in the murder. The names were not gathered with the help of the suspect, who is not cooperating, and no arrests have been made, he said.

According to a representative of the Lev Le'chai animal welfare group, there are some 50 to 60 sus-

pected satanic cults in the country. The group has been investigating cults since the ritual murder of scores of cats a year ago.

Tamara Mor of Lev Le'chai said yesterday that most of the cults her group had heard of comprise fewer than 10 members, usually from well-off families. Most members are boys, with the average age being 15.

The animal welfare group has evidence of cult sacrifices and animal abuse in Savoyon, Rehovot, the Haifa Bay area, Jerusalem and elsewhere. In Savoyon, three black cats were stolen from homes and the walls daubed with satanic graffiti.

"In most cases the children are bored and invent the cult for themselves with very little knowledge other than that the symbol is a five-pointed star, they have to smear blood, meet when the moon is full and sacrifice animals — particularly black cats," Mor said. There does not seem to be contact between the different groups. The cults often meet Friday nights, particularly in cemeteries, she said.

Mor criticized the police for not taking complaints seriously, and said that in the Savoyon cases the police would not investigate unless she could point to a specific suspect.

She also noted that it is not illegal to belong to a satanic cult. Yesterday, National Religious Party MK Yitzhak Levy called for an investigation into the cults, saying it is "idolatry" and "destroying youths' minds."

Mor said that last month a teacher who heard of a group in his school consulted with her, but refused to go to the police once he learned that in Israel all known cases of ritual sacrifice so far have only involved animals. Apparently, he was afraid of harming the school's reputation.

Mor noted, however, that in the US and elsewhere there are ritual murders of babies and children by cult members.

She called for the public to be particularly alert for animal abuse of all kinds during the summer months when children are on vacation.

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Beersheva 18-24
Haifa 18-23
Tiberias 21-28
Ashdod 19-24
Samarita 16-22
Dead Sea 25-30
Eilat 24-40

Forecast: Temperatures expected to rise.

AROUND THE WORLD

	LOW	HIGH	WIND	PRECIP.
Berlin	60	68	10	cloudy
Buenos Aires	58	65	15	rain
Chicago	55	62	10	cloudy
Copenhagen	58	65	10	cloudy
Frankfurt	58	65	10	cloudy
Hamburg	58	65	10	cloudy
London	58	65	10	cloudy
Los Angeles	65	72	10	cloudy
Madrid	65	72	10	cloudy
Moscow	58	65	10	cloudy

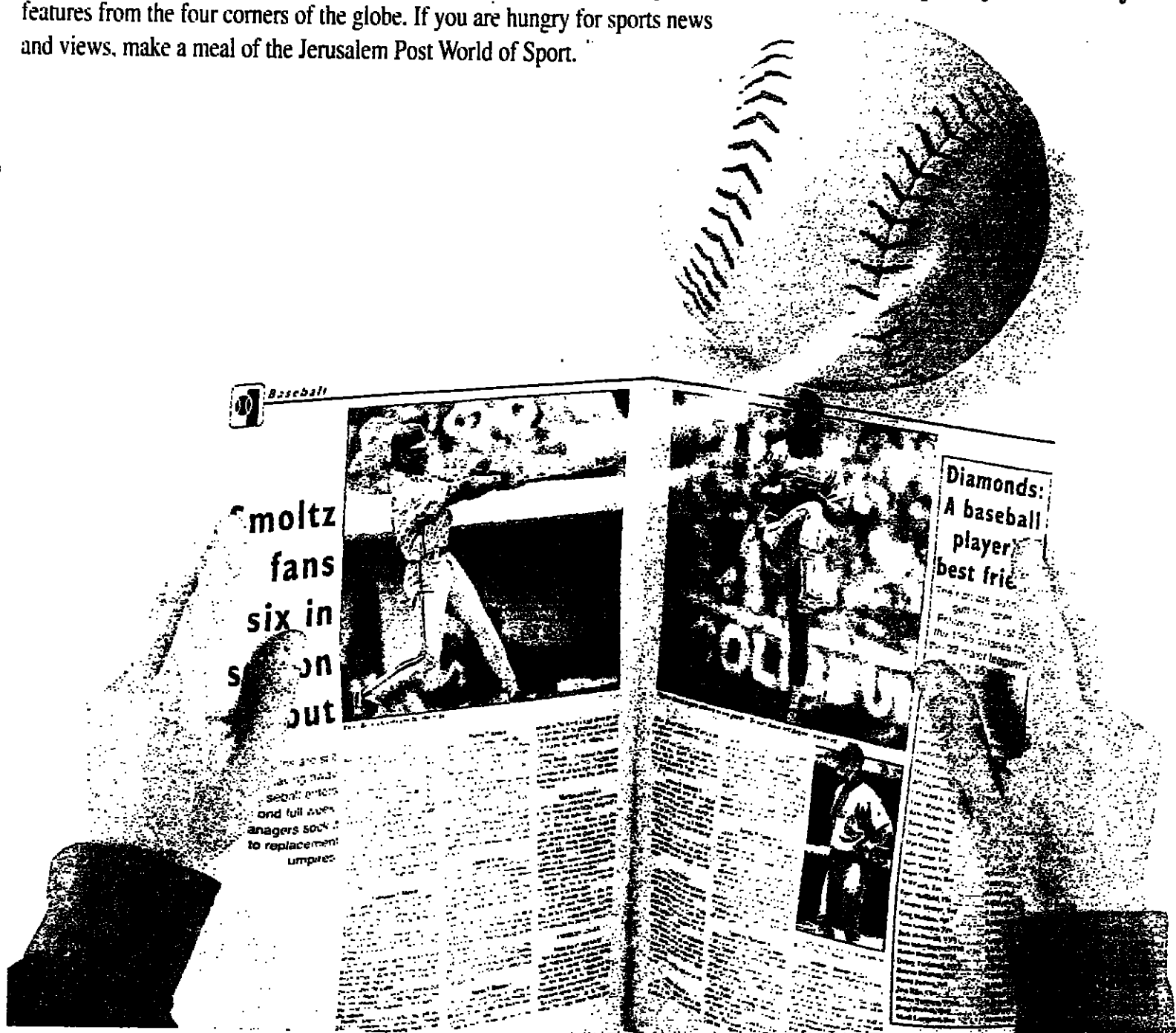
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Treasury transfers NIS 200m. to fight health fund deficit

THE Treasury yesterday transferred a NIS 200 million advance to the health funds to help them bridge their shortfall in cash which has accumulated since the implementation of the new National Health Insurance Law at the beginning of the year.

According to the Treasury, the funds' cash flow problems are apparently temporary and are mostly due to the strike and work actions of National Insurance Institute workers which impeded the collection of the health tax. As a result, tax receipts are lower than original estimates.

Despite the problems, the NII expects it will meet the original health tax collection target.

Nevertheless, the Treasury, the NII, and the Health Ministry will review together in September actual tax receipts against estimates. If receipts continue to lag behind estimates, the government will have to take steps to adjust the funds' revenues.

Jose Rosenfeld

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